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WINE-WINE-WINE
The sensation of the Season.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBITALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

WINE-WINE-WINE
The most Sensational Picture of the hour.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBITALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XIII NO. 3

BOMBAY SATURDAY JANUARY 3, 1925

TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSILL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

Local Motusill Foreign.

Yearly .. Rs. 30 Rs. 35 Rs. 48
Half-Yearly .. 16 .. 18 .. 24
Quarterly .. 8 .. 9 .. 12
Monthly .. 3 .. 3/8 .. 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN 1925 CALENDAR 1926

With a 3 Coloured half tone Picture (Price 2/- As.) (Postage 3/- As.)

Special Concessions up to 30th Dec 1924 to wholesale dealers only:-

100.....Rs. 10/8
1000.....Rs. 90/-

N. B.—A limited number only available.

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7, Thambu Chetty St., Maara.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA	MONGOLIA	7,022
10th "	CHINA	MAEDONIA	16,385
17th "	NARKUNDA	MAEDONIA	16,227
24th "	CHINA	MAEDONIA	11,089
31st "	NALDERA	MOLDAVIA	15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA	MAEDONIA	16,227
14th "	CAIS R-I-HIND	MOREA	11,430
21st "	DEVANHA	MOOLTAN	16,911
28th "	CHINA	MAEDONIA	7,022
7th March	DONGOLA	MALWA	20,447
14th "	AL-DONIA	Extra Steamer	10,941
21st "	DELTA	MOOLTAN	8,992
28th "	DEVANHA	MOOLTAN	13,227
4th April	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN	8,992
11th "	NALDERA	MOOLTAN	15,993
18th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	16,452
25th "	ALAK I-HIND	MOOLTAN	11,430
2nd May	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA	16,504
9th "	RAZMAK	MAEDONIA	16,100
16th "	CHINA	MAEDONIA	11,089
23rd "	CHINA	MAEDONIA	7,952
30th "	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIA	16,452
6th Jun	NARKUNDA	MOOLTAN	16,227
13th "	RAZMAK	MOREA	16,911
20th "	CALEDONIA	MOOLTAN	7,022
27th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,447

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 65 & £ 52	£ 60 & £ 55
Second	.. 52	.. 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
1925		
1st Jan.	BOYNE	4,445
8th Feb.	NARINGA	6,607
15th "	MORVADA	8,193
22nd "	MANDALA	8,246
29th "	DOMALA	5,441
5th April	DUMANA	8,992
12th "	DUMANA	8,457
19th "	MARULA	7,281
26th "	A Steamer	..
3rd May	DURENDA	7,241
10th "	MORVADA	8,193
17th "	MANDALA	8,246

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers
P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer	Tons.	Connections at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
8th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
15th "	SOUHAN	6,690	MALWA.
22nd "	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER.
29th "	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
5th April	SOUHAN	6,990	CATHAY.
12th May	SICILIA	6,803	COMORIN.
19th "	SARDINIA	6,684	DEVANHA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUNIS, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about.	Steamers	Destinations.
3rd Jan.	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
10th "	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
17th "	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
24th "	BANDRA	Bombay via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
31st "	VASNA	Bombay via Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. P. O. BOX 122.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:-

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MOHARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shiloh Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort—BOMBAY.

Branches:—Girgaum and Poona City.

Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly. ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., Ph. D.

Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1880.)

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000

RESERVED FUND Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 1/2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year, or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.

Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:

4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES:

Amara, Baghdad, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Karachi, Madras, Mosul.

Authorized Capital Rs. 2,00,00,000

Paid-up Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000

Reserve Fund Rs. 4,00,00,000

Interest on Sharehold.

Board of Directors:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.

Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.

Sir Percy Wilson Newton, Bart.

J. H. Batty, Esq., G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., Emile Franconi, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq., Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., Narottam Motarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

RULES OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.

Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorized and Subscribed Capital called up Rs. 40,00,000

Reserve Fund Rs. 44,00,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad, Fyzabad, Meerut, Aligarh, Gorakhpur, Moradabad, Amroha, Haridwar, Muzaffarnagar, Benares, Jhansi, Nagpur, Bombay, Jabalpur, Naini Tal, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Rae Bareilly, Chandausi, Aunabad, Parkespur, Dehra Dun, Lucknow, City, Shahjahanpur, Etawah, Allahabad, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof under taken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle. Cheques and hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line) and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Office of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

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Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building.

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CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis, Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS EYE. Safe remedy of nature.

1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:-

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal India (Dag. B.)

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CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. (INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:-

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UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE Co.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

Mr. George King F. F. A., F.I.A. (London)—one of the greatest living Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policy-holders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:

"The very satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses."

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THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.

Local Secretaries—79, Meadows Street, Bombay.

PH. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital Rs. 1,19,70,000

Paid-up capital Rs. 59,25,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:-

Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent.

Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:-

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

INSURANCE.

THE GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED, AJMER.

Intending Assurers are invited to compare rates and conditions of this most flourishing and up-to-date INDIAN INSURANCE Co. with any other in India.

Funds exceed Rs. 12,00,000/- LIBERAL BONUS DECLARED.

GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICIES A SPECIALITY.

combining the advantages of Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

Apply for New Explanatory Leaflet to:-

(1) S. R. SARDESAI, Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay.

(2) L. V. RAMDURG, Hubli.

(3) B. S. VAIDYA, Baroda.

(4) P. D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond), Manager, Head Office, AJMER.

NOTE:-Wanted AGENTS on Liberal Commission.

MARRIAGE DOWRY POLICY

The perfected system to provide Marriage Dowers for Daughters, GUARANTEEING PAYMENT OF FULL SUM ASSURED IN EVENT OF PARENTS' DEATH, and REFUND OF FULL PREMIUM PAID WITH 4 PER CENT. INTEREST SHOULD CHILD DIE WITHIN POLICY TERM. Profitable added if parent and child survive policy term. Descriptive pamphlet upon application.

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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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You have a duty to your Dependents PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY with the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

(Established 1908)

67, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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*Gold medal
Harmonium*

The only perfect instrument
with all latest improvements.

Ask for catalogue to

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8 A, LALBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telegrams: 'MUSICIANS'

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IF YOU FIND Rs. 50

IN THE WRAPPER OF A BOTTLE OF

**LITTLE'S
ORIENTAL BALM**

The World's Best Remedy for all Aches and Pains.

In every despatch of this world-famed balm there is at least one bottle round which is wrapped a half currency note of Rs. 50, 10 or 5. If you find it you can get the other half from Little's Oriental Balm and Pharmaceutical Ld., Madras. Even if you don't find a note you get more than your money's worth in a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm. Rs. 1,500 is being given away thus to purchasers of L.O.B., and you stand a chance of getting one or more of these notes. Little's Oriental Balm brings instant relief in one application in cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headaches, Sprains, Strains, Colds, etc.

Buy a bottle of L.O.B.—You may find a Note

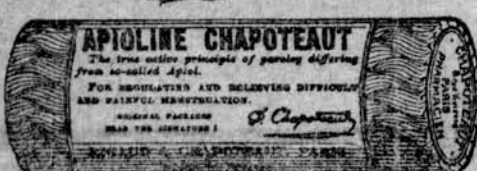
L. O. B. 10

B. N. S.

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LADIES SAFE REMEDY
for functional troubles,
delay, pain and those
irregularities
peculiar to
the sex.



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Sold by all Chemists

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INSIST ON HAVING ONLY.

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INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.

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Art is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

BRANCHES:
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,
RAMAN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1, THAKORDWAR, 11, JUMA MUSJID,
SHAK MEMON STREET.

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All kinds of
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have been
reduced and
Selling Primus
No. 100 (fold-
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Rs. 9 only.
Postage extra

D. B. WAGLE, STOVE
SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent
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Annas 13.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

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SUPER-TAX**
Please Consult
Sharangdhar & Co.
whose accounting experience
extends over 25 years
at
79, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

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BELGAUM CONGRESS
USE
**ANNAPURNA
COOKER**
PRICES REDUCED, FREE CATALOGUE
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.,
No. B. 01, P. O. Thalawadi, Belgaum
Bombay agents: G. S. Ranade and Co.
Girgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stable.

"B.C.P.W." **ASVAN**—Best Nervine
AND
"B.C.P.W." **PYREX**—Malaria
Specific.

Manufactured by
**THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL
WORKS LTD.**

(Founded by Sir P. C. Ray)

Can now be had at REDUCED PRICES from:—

THE POPULAR PHARMACY,

Grant Road, BOMBAY.

Branch:—

Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM,

PHONE No. 40784.

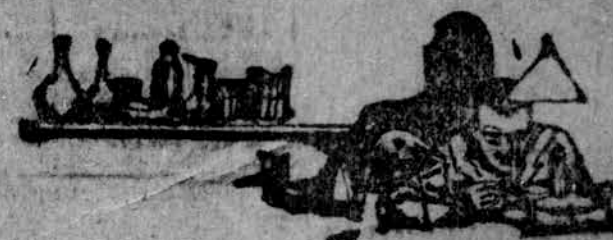
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PHILIPS'
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ETC.
**THE LONDON EASTERN &
AMERICAN TRADING Co.,**
MUMBAI STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"LATEST INVENTION"
**ELECTRIC HEATERS
AND
CIGAR LIGHTERS**
Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.
Light your Cigarette in a Second.
**SAFE, RELIABLE
AND
NO TROUBLE.**
**America-India Export
& Import Co.**
Lohar Chaul, BOMBAY.

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PORTABLE OFFICE AND PERSONAL
TYPEWRITER.
PRICE Rs. 195- NET WITH CASE.
S. NAVALKAR & SONS,
BOMBAY 2.

A Quick Return To Lost Power.
Ananga Probha Yakuti
ensures by restoring and retaining
the lost power due to old age or
excesses of youth. This Shastri pro-
paration of Musk, Gold and Makar-
dhwanjasa infuses vigour and virility
into the most incapable and impotent
making them active and strong in a
very short time. Price a phial of 30
Pills at Rs. 10. Descriptive pamphlet
sent free on request.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
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Reliable Preparations of Powell's Laboratories.



QUALITY: Quality is our MOTTO. Quality is the cream of milk of
HUMAN KINDNESS essence of human service.
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMPOUND: For clergymen, students,
professional and Business men and all Brain workers.



It is a brain tonic, strengthens the appetite, supplies
Physical strength.
Powell's Syrup Hypophosphites Compound contains
in an active and palatable form the Hypophosphate of
Soda, Lime, Iron, Manganese, Quinine and Strychnine.
DR. EASTON'S SYRUP.
DR. EASTON'S SYRUP: This syrup is made from
the best chemicals according to Dr. Easton's Formula.
It is a capital remedy and known throughout the
world as a specific for General Debility, Mental and
Physical Prostration of weakness.

CHEMICAL FOOD.

CHEMICAL FOOD: (Syrup of Phosphates of Iron, Lime, Potash and Soda).
This preparation is largely prescribed for children; It is a valuable
Tonic, pleasant to the taste, enriches the blood thus assisting in the for-
mation of bones and muscles.
Guaranteed to be prepared from the Purest Drugs only, and in strict
accordance with the formula of the British Pharmacopoeia.
Powell's Standard Preparations can be had at all Well-known
Chemists and Stores.

N. POWELL & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists,
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW 4 P.M.
THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES.

Introducing the greatest Detective in Fiction.
SHERLOCK HOLMES.

A picture version of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's famous story, in which Eille Norwood surpasses himself as Sherlock Holmes.
One of the longest and most thrilling Adventures of that world-famous detective.
The story of a ghostly hound, and of the villain who used it to suit his own murderous ends.
The night scenes on Dartmoor must be seen to be believed, they are unique.

**PATHE GAZETTE,
PATHE PICTORIAL
SHOOT STRAIGHT**
(COMEDY)

Prices Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 1, As. 8, and As. 4 including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. & 1 p.m.
and 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd January at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

3 Bath tubs.
1 Stove.
At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
1 second hand rubber tyre Vis-a-Vis
1 second hand rubber tyre English Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyre Canoe Victoria.
1 Arab horse quite in harness.
1 Water horse in saddle and harness.
1 Hispano-Suiza touring motor car 5 seater.
1 cylinder 25 H.P. in perfect running order.

FURNITURE SALE AT MOORLI MANSION, ALAMONT ROAD, NOW KNOWN AS "CHAFSI TERRACE" WHERE THE THINGS ARE REMOVED FOR AUCTION PURPOSES.

Under instructions from T. R. S. Kymersley Esq., Engineer of Improvement Trust, and others, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 11th January, 1925, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the above address and time, very valuable and handsome household furniture of the latest design and of best workmanship, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, also made to order leather lined chairs, cutlery cabinet, Babington with "C.C." spring mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, very rich carpets and curtains, tapestries, drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, Parian, marble and bronze vases, solid silver ware, E. lamps and fans, large English ice box, one sweet tone Cottage piano, phonograph, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almirah, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hat-stands, reclining sofas, glass door book and silver cases, easy chairs, E. irons, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., AND THE BOMBAY CLUB AND OPPOSITE TO THE CURRENCY BANK.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.

Bank of India, Ltd. vs. M. Nageswari Sons and another.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order made herein on the 8th June, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 8th January, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situated, lying and being on the West side of Ramprasad Row, on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16799, and New Survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1.292 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Navab, widow of Kallanjil Lulla, on or towards the East by Ramprasad Row as aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Esplanade Road, on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharmaji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kallanjil Lulla and Co. together with the buildings, edifices and structures built on and in C 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MESMERISM AND HYPNOTISM

Complete course price Rs. 1-8 only including the secret method of telling future events wonderfully without horoscope. Very clear and simple instructions. Excellent test and the pleasantest. Jan. 1925. P. O. Chodavaram (District Vindhyavasthi).

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6 P. M. AND 9-30 P. M.
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH MADAN THEATRES LTD.
THE MASTER MIND OF
MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY
CARTER THE GREAT

The World's Greatest Magician and HIS COMPANY in an Entertainment unparalleled in this or any other time!
WHEN CARTER DIES THE SECRETS OF HIS GREAT MIRACLES DIE WITH HIM.

The Mysteries of Bagdad.

A Night in China.

CUTTING A LIVE WOMAN IN HALVES.

The Lion's Bride—a Live Lion Changed to Carter.

The Birth of the Ros—a Hindu Concert.

The Spirit Hand—from Tutankhamen's Tomb.

EVELYN MAXWELL

The Psychic Marvel

In her Remarkable and Uncanny Demonstrations of Thought-Transference and Mental Telepathy.

Booking at Theatre from 3-30 A. M.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE TO-DAY 6 P. M.

Half price to children to all parts except gallery
MATINEE SUNDAY JAN. 4, AT 6 O'CLOCK.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

NEAR GINSAUN
TAM TERMINAS
Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

AND
DURING THE WEEK

A Shree Krishna Production

NAVALSHA HIRJEE,

from a Popular Gujarati Legend,
featuring

Mr. MOHAN LALAJI.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK—ANOTHER
UNIVERSAL JEWEL DRAMA

"WINE"

7 Reels—featuring the young pretty vivacious Star

CLARA BOW

Girls—Are Jazz parties more interesting than a quiet evening at home? Think it over.
Husbands! Don't you think you ought to stop that "little more" drink? Do you frequent night clubs? See "WINE" and be warned!

HIGH-PROOF
ENTERTAINMENT
THE PICTURE OF THE HOUR
WINE

A Universal-Jewel Triumph adapted from the
Ultra-Modern Story of Sensations by
William Mac Harg.

Life! Love! Suspense!

Truly, you've never seen a Picture like this!

"WINE"

The Programme includes a one-reel Comedy,

LIFT

Is Available for Box, Sofa and First Class Ticket holders.
FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. m. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—SHOBI TALAO.

AMUSEMENTS.

REJOICE

AND

BE EXCEEDING GLAD FRIENDS!

THE NEW YEAR BRINGS TO YOU A NEW AND
SUPERB INDIAN FILM.

T. MUTTOO

PRESENTS

LIGHT OF THE DECCAN

FIRST GRAND PRODUCTION

OF

INDIAN PICTURES CORPORATION

in Seven Reels

WHICH

WILL HOLD YOU BREATHLESS FROM START TO FINISH!

A HISTORICAL ROMANCE FULL OF

LOVE! INTRIGUE! THRILLS! PUNCHES!

LOOK HERE! YOU SIMPLY CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT.

IT MARKS A NEW DEPARTURE IN INDIAN FILMS.

JUST THE PICTURE YOU WERE WAITING FOR.

It Recalls The Days

when the powerful kingdom founded by that hero

HASAN GANGOO BRAHMANI

was drawing fast to its extinction.

TO PLEASE! TO AMUSE! TO THRILL!

COMMENCING 3rd JANUARY

AT THE

IMPERIAL CINEMA

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

UNIVERSAL COMEDY DRAMA

"HIGH SPEED"

featuring the popular handsome hero

HERBERT RAWLINSON

in the very amusing role of an unwanted Son-in-law of an irate old fogey!

Don't miss this amazing tangle of a whirlwind love affair.

A

RACE-MAD

ROMANCE!

MIRTH!

THRILLS!

ACTION!

and

EXCITEMENT!

DON'T MISS IT.

Two men loved her: one was rich, fat, and dumb; the other was young, dashing, athletic—but poor.

"I'm making up your mind for you!" the love-smitten lady's father informed her.

Should lovers elope when parents object? You would, too, if a lady like Carmelita Geraghty loved you. Don't blame Herb Rawlinson.

Lick a fighter! Elope with a Queen! Outspeed the cops! Rescue your lady from a burning building! Overpower the worst burglar in the world! A pretty good night's work. Herb Rawlinson does it in "High Speed," a Universal picture directed by Herbert Blaché

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy with Harry Sweet and his pal dog.

TO-NIGHT :—3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.
EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

B.C. RATE.
Bank's selling T.T. 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D.D. 1/6 3/32.
LONDON.
Bank's selling T.T. 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D.D. 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M. S. D. A. 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying 1 M. S. D. A. 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D.D. 1/6 3/32.
PARIS.
Bank's selling D.D. Francs 653.
Bank's buying 3 M. S. D. A. Francs 653.
Bank's buying D.D. Francs 653.
JAPAN.
Bank's selling T.T. Rs. 108.
Bank's buying 60 D. S. D. Rs. 103.
HONGKONG.
Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 156.
SINGAPORE.
Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 151 1/2.
NEW YORK.
Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 157 1/2.
Bank's buying D.D. Rs. 282.
CROSS RATES.
London-New York 104.45
London-Paris 57.10
London-Switzerland 94.30
London-Berlin 24.40
London-Rome 111.00
London-Bombay 111.00
UNITED STATES.
Quiet market.
Exchange market closed quiet at Rs. 61 3/4.

Bombay, Jan. 2, 1925.

MARKET'S RATES.
Bank Telegraphic 1/6 1/32.
Bank Demand 1/6 1/16.
Doc. Acceptance 3 M. S. D. A. 1/6 1/32.
Fav. Demand.
American Dollars 282.
Hongkong 156.
Shanghai 211 1/2.
Japan 108.
Singapore 157 1/2.
Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CITIES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Dec. 31.
Stocks Im	17.57
Gen. India	31.38
Av. London	11.67
Switzerland	24.25

Exchange on—
London in Paris 87.10
London in Germany 19,833,000.
London in Italy 172.07
New York, Dec. 31.
Demand Bill 473.12
London, Jan. 1.
Prague 136.62

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:
Total Bullion £128,600,000 Inc. £100,000.
Public Deposits £28,500,000 Dec. £26,500,000.
Other Deposits £165,200,000 Inc. £34,500,000.
Government Securities £28,600,000 Inc. £20,000,000.
Other Securities £103,600,000 Inc. £20,000,000.
Notes & Gold £20,000,000 Inc. £1,500,000.
The Bank Reserve is 11.4 per cent. of the liabilities.

DISCOUNTS. London, Dec. 31.

	London, Dec. 31.
Discount—	
Bank Bills 3 m/s	3 3/4
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	4
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/s	4 1/4
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/s	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	20 1/4

The Bankers' clearing house annual statement shows a record of grand total of bills, cheques, etc. at £39,533,000,000 which means an increase of £374,000,000 over the previous record of figures for the year 1920 and of £2,905,000,000 compared with the figures for the year 1923. The town clearing total is increased by 2,708,000,000 and that of country by 89,000,000. The statement chiefly ascribes the increase to more frequent turn over of money for short loan market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

	London, Dec. 31.
Three Months 4-1/16 per cent.	
Six Months 4-1/16 per cent.	
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.	

MONEY.
Call 2 1/2 per cent.
One month 1 1/2 per cent.
Three months 1 1/2 per cent.
Six months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—
Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

TRY IT ONCE.
THE ONLY BRANDY.

The necessity of the household consists in always having a bottle of good brandy at hand. But there are Brandy and Brandy. Which Brandy then will you buy?

There is one while not a properly so-called medicine still it has been selected from amongst the best known growths for their effective principle, and it is distilled so as to develop its tonic and digestive qualities. The SENATOR MEDICINAL BRANDY. It has earned the glorious name of "The Family Brandy"—a title justly bestowed on it by a grateful public. An eminent French Physician says: "... is eminently an easy DIGESTIVE drink and remarkable for its TONIFYING properties."

SOLE AGENTS—
D. MERWANI & Co.,
20, Main Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 66 1/2
4 p.c. Conversion Loan Rs. 84 1/8
5 p.c. War Loan due 1929-30 Rs. 93 1/4
5 p.c. Loan due 1933 Rs. 97
5 p.c. Loan due 1935-36 Rs. 97 1/2
5 1/2 p.c. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102 1/8
5 1/2 p.c. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102 1/8
6 p.c. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100 1/8
6 p.c. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103
6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Development Loan due 1933 Rs. 106 1/8
4 p.c. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
6 p.c. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 p.c. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74 1/8
6 p.c. Municipal due 1929-30 Rs. 95
4 p.c. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 95

SHARES.
Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:
Imperial 140 1/2, India 73 1/2, Central Bank 22 1/2, and Eastern Bank 77.

COTTON MILLS.
Ahd. Advance 415, Bombay Cotton 520, Bombay Dyeing 241 1/4, Bradbury 300, Century 128 1/2, Cent. India 518 1/2, Colaba Land 161 1/4, Corla 155, Crescent 236 1/4, Edw. Sassoon 187, Elphinstone 35, Fazalbhoy 887 1/8, Globe 32 1/8, Gokak 101 1/4, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malva 357 1/8, Kastoorchand 122 1/8, Khatia 180, Kohinoor 1230 1/2, Luxmi Cotton 4550, Meyer Sassoon 125, Midhewji 367 1/8, Mathuradas 250, Morari 247 1/2, New Great 395, New City 297 1/8, Pabani 343, Pearls 52 1/8, Phoenix 556 1/4, Suplex 213 1/2, Swan 1040, Swadeshi 620, Tata Mill 165 and Vishnu Cotton 1700.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Alcock 187 1/8, B. Burma 325, Bt. Burma Pet. 4 1/8, Bombay Tramway 86 1/4, Bombay Steam 62 1/8, Bundi Cement 8 1/8, Katni Ord. 50, Katni Deild. 150, New India 11 1/2, Shivrajpur 30 1/8, Tata Iron Ord. 11, Tata Iron Deild. 30 1/4, Scindia Iron 6 1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

	London, Dec. 31.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/2	
Bar gold ready Rs. 14/2	
Bar gold forward Rs. 22 1/3	
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/14 1/2	
Bar silver ready Rs. 71 1/6	
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71 1/4	
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71 1/4	

Bar gold ready s. 87-9
Silver ready, d. 31-12
Silver forward d. 31-13

TONE OF SILVER.
Quiet and idle. Nothing doing. Prices fell more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell.

GOLD.

Bombay, January 2.

	Ready—23 3/4	Valda. Opening	Highest.	At 6 p.m.
Push	22 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/6	22 1/6
Maha	21-15-6	21-14-0	21-14-0	21-14-9

Tell Mandi.
Push 0-4-0
Maha 0-8-6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, January 2.

	Ready—71-8-0	Valda. Opening	Highest.	At 6 p.m.
Push	71-5-0	71-1-0	71-2-0	71-2-0
Maha	71-2-0	70-14-0	71-2-0	71-2-0

Tell Mandi.
Push 0-13-0
Maha 2-2-0
Tone—Market Quiet.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, Jan. 1.

Owing to the Christmas holidays, business had been considerably curtailed. Under the influence of sterling-dollar exchange, quotation had downward tendency until the 29th ultimo when lowest price reached in 1925, and although there has been slight reaction, the undertone is not very strong. Both India and China appear to be very apathetic and the Continental purchases continue to be small, so that despite the fall in price during the past month, some further decline still seems possible.

London, Jan. 1.

	London, Jan. 1.
Bar Silver Spot	31 3/4
Bar Silver forward	31 13/16
Market was idle and quiet.	
Bar Gold quiet	247.9
Telegraphic Transfers dull	1/6 1/8

Discount:
Bank Bills 3 m/s 3 1/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s 4 1/4
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/s 4 1/4
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/s 4 3/4
Interest day to day loans 1 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 31.

	London, Dec. 31.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—	
Dec/Jan sellers £24 3/4.	
Jan/Feb done £24 5/8.	
Linseed Tone:—Barley firm and business very limited.	
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—	
Dec sellers 48 1/8.	
Jan/April sellers 48 5/8.	

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they
are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCE STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
2nd Jan. 1925.

On the 31st ultimo Reuter reported 27 to 2 points lower in New York futures. The market based on some long liquidation. On the 1st instant 13 to 15 points higher were reported in New York futures. The advance was due to trade buying. On the 31st ultimo Liverpool was reported 7 to 13 points down, a further drop of 3 to 8 points was reported in the 1st instant. The market declined on scattered selling.

Messrs. Umaragar and Vessagar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 31st ultimo as under:—
"Market advanced on local short covering. Securities higher."
Whist Messrs. Ronald and Gibson of Liverpool cable under date 30th ultimo as follows:—
"Generally optimistic feeling regarding trade and speculative efforts in America caused recent advance. Do not think advance will proceed much further, but would buy on set-backs."

As regards the local market, our opinion remains unchanged and the fact that tendency in the near future will be towards a lower level of prices as arrivals are now expected to increase and the demand remains disappointing.

With the New York market showing a slight improvement on the 31st ultimo, the market at Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F.G. M.G. Broach at Rs. 458. At the outset the market advanced on Marwari shares buying to Rs. 460 but later eased on profit-taking and some offices selling to Rs. 458 1/2 which being the rate quoted at 4 p.m. at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, the market opened at Rs. 460 and closed at Rs. 459 at 6-30 p.m. on selling by a Japan House.

Fine M.G. Oomra for Dec. Jan. after having opened today at Rs. 448 declined by a rupee on scattered selling. The rate, however, gradually improved on Commission Houses buying to Rs. 450 but since gave way again on Bazar operators selling to Rs. 448 1/2, the ruling rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 449; whilst Marwari Oomra opened at Rs. 436 and immediately improved to Rs. 438 1/2 under the influence of heavy buying by Commission Houses. The advance was gradually pushed further to Rs. 440 but profit-taking caused the market to decline to Rs. 438 and the market closed steady at 4 p.m. at Rs. 439. F.G. M.G. Broach for Dec. Jan. and March were respectively quoted at Rs. 353 and Rs. 378.

The market for Ready Cotton was closed on Wednesday and Thursday owing to the New Year holidays.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, January 2.

	459	385	379	449	439
Fully Good Broach April/May	459				
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.		385			
" " March		379			
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.		449			
" " March		439			

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 2.

Description.	Fine	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and S. Panjab	412	392
M. G. Oomra No. 3	465	450
M. G. Khandesh	460	445

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, January 2.

	459	385	379	449	439
Fully Good Broach April/May	459				
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.		385			
" " March		379			
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.		449			
" " March		439			

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

New York Market, 30th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Price.	Last known price in Liverpool.	Closing Price.	Since previous close.
24.43 Jan.	24.41-02	24.16	27	24.16	-27
24.82 Mar.	24.74-08	24.60	32	24.60	-32
25.14 May	24.83	24.83	31	24.83	-31
25.24 July	24.97	24.97	27	24.97	-27
24.41 Oct.	24.12	24.12	29	24.12	-29

New York spot on 29th Dec. 24.90 +10
New Orleans .. 24.60 +20
New York spot on 31st Dec. 24.65 -25
New Orleans .. 24.35 -25

Telegraphic market advices:—Some realising catching stop-overs, orders. Market shows good resistance to pressure. January highest 24.44 (10-36 a.m.) lowest 24.13 (2-10 p.m.) range 31 points.

New York Market, 31st Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Price.	Last known price in Liverpool.	Closing Price.	Since previous close.
24.16 Jan.	24.14-02	24.34	18	24.34	+18
24.50 Mar.	24.54+04	24.67	17	24.67	+17
24.83 May	24.84+13	24.98	13	24.98	+13
24.97 Jul.	25.11+15	25.11	15	25.11	+15
24.12 Oct.	24.25+14	24.25	14	24.25	+14

Telegraphic market advices:—Market advanced on trade buying absorbing long liquidation. January highest 24.40 (12-22 p.m.) lowest 24.08 (10-26 a.m.), range 32 points.

New York Spot on 31st Dec. 24.85 plus 20;
New Orleans 24.50 plus 15.
Liverpool Market, 30th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Price.	Last known price in Liverpool.	Closing Price.	Since previous close.
13.42 Jan.	13.43-05	13.35	-07	13.35	-07
13.48 Mar.	13.43-05	13.41	-07	13.41	-07
13.58 May	13.54-02	13.47	-08	13.47	-08
13.67 Jul.	13.46	13.46	-11	13.46	-11
13.19 Oct.	13.06	13.06	-13	13.06	-13

Egyptian .. 28.00 -25
28.35 Jan. .. 27.28 -25
27.45 Mar. .. 26.29 -25
26.45 May .. 21.20 +10
21.10 Nov. .. 21.20 +10

Telegraphic market advices:—Very steady market, end of the month trade fixing call sales. American cross rate 4.73 3/4.

Liverpool Market, 31st Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Price.	Price at 11 a.m.	Closing Price.	Since previous close.
13.35 Jan.	13.34-07	13.29	-11	13.29	-11
13.41 Mar.	13.33-14	13.30	-07	13.30	-07
13.47 May	13.33-14	13.40	-07	13.40	-07
13.46 Jul.	13.39	13.39	-07	13.39	-07
3.06 Oct.	13.03	13.03	-03	13.03	-03

28.00 Jan. .. 28.65 +65
27.20 Mar. .. 28.60 +80
26.20 May .. 27.05 +8
21.20 Nov. .. 21.60 +40

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Local shorts covering, tone of market good. American cross rate 4.72 1/2.
(2) New York cables:—"Expect gradually higher. Advise purchases."
New York and Liverpool Markets were closed on 1st January 1925.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 2, Ready Dec.

	459	385	379	449	439
Bengal Superfine M.G.	459				
" " Fine M.G.	410				
" " F.G.M.G.	385				
Sindh-Panjab Fine M.G.	385				
" " F.G.M.G.	385				
Punjab-Americans M.G.	465	70	475		
Wardha-Hing. Fine	465	70	475		
Nagpur .. M.G.	465	70	475		
Yeotmal .. M.G.	465	70	475		
Pulgaon .. M.G.	465	70	475		
Dhamangan .. M.G.	465	70	475		
Anraoti .. M.G.	465	70	475		
Khandesh .. M.G.	465	70	475		
Broach Fine M.G.	465	70	475		
" " Fully Good	465	70	475		
Muthia Fine	465	70	475		
" " F.G.M.G.	465	70	475		
Dharwar S.G.	465	70	475		
Coompta M.G.	465	70	475		
Westerna .. M.G.	465	70	475		
Miraj .. M.G.	465	70	475		
Cambodia .. M.G.	465	70	475		

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, January 2, (6-30 p.m.)
The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar	Terms.	Delivery
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Ready			
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0		8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore			
70-30	53 0 0		8 3 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0		8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 11 0		12 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawn-			
pore	11 9 0		12 1 0
Rape- s d, Yellow Cawn-			
pore	12 4 0		12 12 0
Lin- s d, Brown Bold	12 12 0		14 4 0
Lin- s d, Brown Thin	13 8 0		11 0 0
Lin- s d, White 85-15	75 0 0		15 2 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	69 0 0		
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0		
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0		14 0 0
Groundnuts	67 0 0		
Mowseed	37 0 0		
Mustard	37 0 0		5 12 0
Castorseed	66 0 0		13 6 0
Sira	16 0 0		0 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a p.		
Wheat, May	7 15 0		
Unseed, May	13 15 0		

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 2. During the period under review the Home market has fluctuated moderately with New York and Liverpool markets showing moderate advances over the previous week. In the early part of the week the American market improved on satisfactory trade reports, as a result of which some sharp buying and speculative buying took place. Later the market gave way on realisation and liquidation.

Despite Christmas and New Year holidays, prices during the week have witnessed both sides of the picture and there have been occasional fluctuations. The market has been distinctly steadier at the moment due to scarcity of contracts and good trade demand, which factors have encouraged speculators to cling to the "bull" rally. There is little prospect of the downward movement helps the trade, as spinners are able to improve their margin steadily with its aid, and the probability is that we shall see increased activity from the trade during the current month. Excluding trade developments, there is no other factor of importance ruling now, and until a larger portion of the crop has been placed it seems improbable that the present strength will last for a long time.

Owing to the intervening holidays there had been considerable want of business generally, both on the American Exchanges and in Liverpool. In the former country, however, increased enthusiasm has been shown towards the Stock market, and to several other commodities which were moving about in a very rapid fashion. In the market the differences between various months are practically the same as those ruling a few days back, whilst the parity between Liverpool and New York has also shown a slight change, notwithstanding the fact that a further rise in the value of the Liverpool currency has in the meantime taken place.

Manchester continues to send down good reports and the tone has been distinctly healthier than some time back. There is a feeling that the statistical position relating to raw cotton is being improved, and the effect before long on holders of stocks. A fair amount of enquiry has been in evidence and this will soon be met with on any setback in values. The estimated sales of American spot cotton during the week show a slackening in the demand and this state of affairs can very well be attributed to the holiday feeling, as spinners at this time of the year feel disinclined to carry spot cotton.

On the whole we are rather inclined to the view that the present strength in prices, owing for a week or so as the trade will maintain their attitude of buying, and should values be pushed further under this influence, we should certainly recommend sales as we fully realise that these might amply be rewarded by developments later on.

As regards the tendency of our market we see no reason to change the opinion consistently held by us in the past. At the moment prices are maintained as arrivals continue to be disappointing. On the other hand, the upward tendency is rather more marked, and this discrepancy must shortly be made up and we expect that by the middle of the month arrivals will be sufficient to bring about a beneficial change in the meantime America should considerably improve. We, therefore, continue to advocate sales in strong markets.

The following are the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:

	25.50	24.16 plus 67
New York January	25.50	24.16 plus 67
New York March	25.50	24.16 plus 67
New York May	25.50	24.16 plus 67
New York July	25.50	24.16 plus 67
Liverpool January	12.98	12.37 plus 29
Liverpool March	12.98	12.37 plus 29
Liverpool May	12.98	12.37 plus 29
Liverpool July	12.98	12.37 plus 29

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Fully Good Broad April-May opened on the 27th ultimo at Rs. 43.50 and gradually advanced to Rs. 43.80 on buying by Commission Houses and a well-known foreign operator, going down to Rs. 43.50 on Japanese Houses selling the prices further improved to Rs. 43.80 on further buying by the Commission Houses. On the 28th ultimo the market opened at Rs. 44.00 in sympathy with a sharp rise in New York futures, and fluctuated within a narrow range. On the 29th ultimo the Commission Houses were moderate buyers. On the 30th ultimo the market opened at Rs. 43.80 and gradually advanced to Rs. 44.00 on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs bought which improved the prices to Rs. 44.00 and the market closed at Rs. 44.00. On the 31st ultimo and the 1st instant the market was closed for New Year holidays.

Fine Oomra December-January opened on the 27th ultimo at Rs. 42.00 and improved to Rs. 42.50 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying. On scattered selling the prices gave way to Rs. 42.00, but again recovered to Rs. 42.50 on buying by the Commission Houses. On selling by Shroffs the market again declined to Rs. 42.00 and closed at the same rate on the same day. Whilst Oomra March opened on the 27th at Rs. 43.00 and gradually advanced to Rs. 43.50 on buying by Exporters and Shroffs. Touching Rs. 43.50 the prices further improved to Rs. 44.00 on Commission Houses buying and the market closed on the 30th ultimo at Rs. 43.80. The 31st ultimo and the 1st instant the market was closed for New Year holidays.

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

There has been no activity in the Cloth Market during the past week. The demand has been very poor and business has therefore been slack. Reports from Calcutta, Karachi and Madras are poor, though in the consumer centres goods are said to be light in stock, but not so, the case with the importing firms and first-hand dealers who hold large stocks of both sold and unsold goods and who to clear the same is the case with the market here. The root cause of this long continued stagnant state of the textile trade both in India and Lancashire is due to the fact that the dealer values which the mass of people cannot afford to meet, as their economic condition is getting gradually poorer, and when they could afford to have one meal a day instead of two with the dearer values of grains, they could very well afford to do without clothing by making up old garments instead of replacing them with new ones, which are abnormally dear, particularly the grey coarse cloths both in India and Japan. A relief in this state of affairs is to be seen shortly both by the rise in exchange and the slump in cotton. Indian cotton, which is at present fully Rs. 90 over and above the parity of America is sure to materially decline, as our crop is now officially assured to be not less than 61 million bales and the world's total crop, inclusive of last year's carry-over, has been recently fixed at 28 million bales by Messrs. Theodore Price. If under such favourable conditions of the raw material, both mills have been recently started, they will cut down their quotations materially, and at present, say to Rs. 1 per lb. even

then they would realize a profit of half to one anna per lb., rather than maintain the present prices with a view to realise more profit and thus lay in further stock and make the Japanese cut further in our trade and paralysing our mill industry for ever. The merchants and the second-hand buyers nowadays not only have an eye on cotton fluctuations of the day, but on exchange as well and insist on reductions from their last purchase prices even for retail quantity when the circumstances as above are in their favour, instead of allowing the Mill agents and merchants to take advantage of the same. Later on, cheaper goods both local and Lancashire may be looked for, if dealers were to adopt a waiting policy as now and buy only from hand to mouth, and thus make up partially their past losses.

It is understood that business in Lancashire, so far as the Indian markets are concerned, is at a standstill since the last month or more and what is worse and looked is simply a fancy and finer yarn goods, say of 50s. and 60s. Egyptian and in bundle yards of same. The market here is a little better, simply to test the market, by the importers and dealers for their guidance in the disposal of their unsold stocks.

Local mill cloths have been dull and quiet in the absence of both wholesale and retail demand. Buyers have no confidence in the present rates as needy sellers are always willing to meet them in their demands. The following sales are reported to have been made by the Crown and Hindustani "Kalamandir Brand" at Rs. 1.5-6.

500 bales Longcloth Shirtings "Signal Brand" at Rs. 1.5-6.

200 bales Longcloth Shirtings of Light weight at Rs. 1.5-6.

The quotations for the leading chops

Greys and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Inv.	Yds.	Rs.	d.	p.
Ralli's Fair No. 2000 39x	374/38		12	10	0
" 100,000 .45x			15	8	0
" No. 33,000 .45x			14	0	0
" No. 2800 .37x			11	4	0
" No. 4545 .38x38			12	0	0
" No. 15000 .44x38			13	12	0
" No. 16000 .44x			14	4	0
" No. 17000 .44x			14	12	0
Graham's No. 2730 39x			12	8	0
" No. 2750 .46x			15	8	0
" Yellow Horse 43x38					
" No. 2310 .44x38			21	0	0
Dewhursts BBB .33x38 1-2			18	0	0
" BB .33x38 1-2			18	0	0
" Rupee No. 5 33x38 1-2			16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510 .39x 37 1/2/38			12	6	0
" No. 4462 .44x			12	6	0
Lyon's Shunker .39x			12	8	0
" Fleming's 1904-1906 45,48,51x38			18	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon .29x40 Net 24 | 0 | 0 |

Ralli's Musjid No. 425 26x40 15 | 4 | 0 |

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18 .43x22 7 | 14 | 0 |

" No. 18 .40x22 6 | 14 | 0 |

" No. 138 .40x22 6 | 12 | 0 |

" No. 636 .44x22 7 | 0 | 0 |

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepmann's No. 1500 32x42 25 | 0 | 0 |

H. B. T. C. 40000 .36x40 22 | 8 | 0 |

Ralli's No. 9899 .33x40 18 | 12 | 0 |

Forbes K. B. 100 .33x40 | | |

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6 .41x19 7 | 12 | 0 |

" No. 60 .45x19 8 | 8 | 0 |

" No. 600 .56x19 9 | 4 | 0 |

" No. 6000 .56x20 10 | 12 | 0 |

" No. 1270 .27x18 3 | 12 | 0 |

" No. 166 .39x20 7 | 6 | 0 |

" No. 818 .39x20 7 | 8 | 0 |

" No. 1440 .36x20 6 | 8 | 0 |

" No. 3562 .42x20 Net 14 | 8 | 0 |

" No. 2705 .42x20 Net 14 | 8 | 0 |

" No. 1703 .52x20 Net 14 | 8 | 0 |

Ritchie's No. 1260 .27x18 3 | 12 | 0 |

" No. 119 .37x18 4 | 12 | 0 |

" No. 229 .42x18 5 | 4 | 0 |

" No. 339 .47x18 5 | 12 | 0 |

" No. 95 .58x20 7 | 14 | 0 |

" No. 66999 .40x18 5 | 8 | 0 |

" No. 80999 .40x18 5 | 8 | 0 |

" No. 775 .40x18 5 | 8 | 0 |

" No. 875 .45x18 8 | 8 | 0 |

" No. 975 .50x18 7 | 0 | 0 |

" No. 415 .50x18 7 | 0 | 0 |

Graham's Balcon .58x20 7 | 14 | 0 |

Graves's No. 5080 .27x18 3 | 5 | 0 |

Fleming's No. 8090 .26x18 3 | 5 | 0 |

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9000 27x18 4 | 10 | 0 |

" No. 61-81 .41x18 4 | 3 | 0 |

" No. 1850 .41x18 3 | 14 | 0 |

" No. 1900 .41x18 3 | 14 | 0 |

" No. 2600 .41x18 4 | 2 | 0 |

" No. 21021 .41x18 4 | 2 | 0 |

" No. 30620 T. B. 38x22 6 | 11 | 0 |

Graham's Nos. 88-8888 28x18 5 | 8 | 0 |

" No. 95050-97970 | | |

" Sarawati .38x18 9 | 8 | 0 |

" Tipoo W/WWW 34x18 6 | 2 | 0 |

" No. 50000 .41x18 6 | 10 | 0 |

" No. 33340/33350/33360 7 | 2 | 0 |

Lyon's No. 4545-5656 | | |

" 6767 .26x18 4 | 6 | 0 |

Greaves' No. 30000-50000 | | |

" No. 8000 T. B. 38x22 | | |

Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 | | |

" 5620 .38x18 4 | 4 | 0 |

S. W. and Co's No. 5800- | | |

" 6820 "Motor Car" .41x18 4 | 3 | 0 |

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings .38x34 N | 12 | 0 |

" AAA 17 lb. .36x40 | 22 | 0 |

" 25000 Shirtings 36x40 | 19 | 8 |

" 55000 .44x38 | 15 | 10 |

" 5161 .44x38 | 13 | 4 |

" 4141 .44x38 | 20 | 8 |

" 3900 .44x38 | 20 | 8 |

" O' Sheetings 30x36 Ex. Bond | 10 | 10 |

" O' Dragons 30x36 Ex. Bond | 10 | 10 |

" Elephant" Drills 29x40 | 18 | 0 |

" Duck" Drills .26x40 | 16 | 8 |

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

There was practically no business of importance during the week under review, owing to Christmas and New Year holidays intervening and as a result, bulk of the transactions was very small. The general tone of the market however remains unchanged, and although confidence has remained practically steady, confidence in yarns has not yet restored and the dealers and consumers as well as the importers are now much exhausted and do not show any willingness nor any courage to take risks at the present level of prices which is rather very high and which they believe, will have to be lowered to encourage buying with confidence and in large quantities. Demand has not yet shown improvement, and all principal markets of India, as well as Rangoon and Hongkong send us quiet reports.

There is nothing of importance in the Manchester Yarns which are moving very slowly since late, and there being very keen and severe competition from Japan, business has been very small both in bundle Yarns as well in Cop Yarns. The ridiculously high prices quoted by Lancashire do not suit us and hence consumers prefer to buy local and Japanese Yarns which are much cheaper.

Japanese Yarns are moving freely and turnover is indeed large. Prices are steady at about the last week's level, and as stocks are not very large, not expected to undergo a material change. Exchange helps the Japanese Import Houses to offer at cheaper level and although our dealers have been hesitating to buy these Yarns, they are inclined to go in, owing to their attractive rates, though recently they have been involved in heavy losses.

Indian Yarns are moving slowly and without any material change. Structure depends on the Cotton prices, and as demand has not been showing any improvement, people expect prices to decline further and hence buying is much restricted. Besides the coarse counts experience better sales than the fine Yarns over 20s which have got very keen competition from Japan.

The undertone is rather weak, but after a further decline, and soon after cotton prices have come to a safe level, demand must come in and business will be satisfactory in due course.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

Bombay January 2.

61/2s SECOND QUALITY

Finally 12 4

Apollo 12 4

Simplex 11 8

Shapoorji 11 4

Curambay 11 14

61/2s FIRST QUALITY

Edward Sassoon 12 14

Apollo 12 14

David 12 14

8 1/2s FIRST QUALITY

Edward Sassoon 12 14

Apollo 12 14

Bradbury 12 10

10 1/2s

Shapoorji 13 0

Swadesh 14 4

Bradbury 13 14

Asur Virji 13 8

David (Flowerman) 13 8

David (Cockatoo) 13 14

Indo China 13 14

12 1/2s

Elphinstone 14 2

Currumbay 13 12

China 13 12

Moon 13 12

Apollo 13 12

Dawn 13 12

14 1/2s

Kilachand 13 14

Apollo 15 12

City 15 12

Colaba Land 13 14

Falalband 13 14

90's

Kilachand 16 0

Edward Sassoon 16 2

Elphinstone 16 0

Phoenix 16 8

Dawn 16 8

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 2.

per lb. R. a. p.

Kilachand No. 14 1/2 0 14 0

Kilachand No. 20 1/2 0 14 0

Currumbay No. 12 1/2 0 14 0

ITALIT

is an ideal building material, formed of finest Portland Cement reinforced with Asbestos Fibre, fireproof, permanent, wonderfully strong and very cheap—the same price as Corrugated Iron.

Heaty & Gresham

Limited. Engineers,
204, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MYSORE PIG IRON

Pig Iron made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply Sales Officer, MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Mahatmaji's Message.

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HANDWOVEN KHADI.

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Congress Khadi
Bhandar,

Dadyath Agiari Lane, Kalbadevi,
Road.

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RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES,
SHOWROOMS, etc., etc.

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MANEKLAL,
INCOME TAX &
SUPER TAX
EXPERTS,

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Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

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to date new business constituting

A RECORD

and urges all who can influence

proposals for Life Assurance

to establish connection and

take advantage of the

INCREASING POPULARITY

of

INDIA'S LEADING LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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THE MANAGER

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WILL BE OUT SHORTLY

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UTOPIA TO SCIENCE.

SCIENCE TO PRACTICE.

By

FREDERICK ENGLES & KARL RADEK.

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SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE

Engineer Building, Princess Street, BOM-

BAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1925.

ALL EYES ON BENGAL.

All eyes will be turned on Bengal next week when Lord Lytton's Government introduce the Bill for sanctioning the Black Ordinance for five years. Officials have been canvassing on a large scale to gain support for the Ordinance. Lord Lytton conducted an asthmatic campaign and told all Bengal that those who wanted the early release of prisoners should support the Ordinance in the Council; Lord Winterton is against the trial of suspects whom Lord Lytton has condemned as plotters and murderers; the Viceroy has propounded the need of the Ordinance and the heroic spirit in which he undertook the "responsibility"; the ex-Ministers of Bengal have, under discouraging circumstances, held a freak-conference of Mussalmans and gained from the Viceroy a patronising pronouncement. All this must be recognised as excellent spade-work, but we hope there will be a sufficient number of M. L. C's in Bengal to refuse the aid of their hands in the making of their own halters.

The Ordinance is a refined elaboration of lynch-law; it is a complex edition of the practice of hanging obnoxious people on the nearest tree. Much has been said of the provision whereby suspects can depend upon the justice of secret trial. Those who are favoured with a "judicial enquiry", will be confronted with "allegations", there need be no witnesses, nor the examination of material evidence. Again, it must be remembered that arrested persons have no right of being "tried" even according to the opera bouffe procedure prescribed by the Ordinance. The new Bill reserves the concession of "trial" as a matter of grace with the police. Section 3 says:—"The Local Government may, by order in writing, direct that any person accused of any offence specified in the First Schedule shall be tried by Commissioners appointed under this Act." The Local Government, that is to say, the police are free to deny an investigation restricted to the terms of Ordinance-trial. The earnestness with which the Bengal Government have so far dodged the duty or discretion of "trials" shows the peril under which police-suspects stand. The right of appearing through Counsel is abolished, while the proceedings are, by statute, to be made confidential. The Government do not want the old scandal of the police being exposed by Courts. It is true that one month after arrest, the prisoner's case is to be handed over to two district judges; they are free to report to the Local Government their

opinion, but the Local Government are not bound by any findings. Section 18 (2) clearly states:—

On receipt of the said report, the Local Government shall consider the same and shall pass such order thereon as appears to the Local Government to be just or proper.

It is thus the pleasure of the Local Government to consider the report of judges and to pass such orders as may appear to them "just or proper". There is no obligation whatever to conduct even a mock-trial. Bengalis are practically to be handed over to the tender mercies of police-men who unfortunately do not enjoy a fragrant reputation for good sense and probity.

To support so presumptuous a bid by the Executive, would amount to treason to every known principle of honour, liberty and patriotism. What is Bengal going to do about so perilous a claim on behalf of the police? That there is a pro-official party to say "Ave Caesar" to the police, is notorious. Secret commissions have been made to influence the voting next Wednesday, and a few Muslim "leaders" have gone about proclaiming that the community has a golden chance of winning favour and re-establishing its title as the favourite wife of the bigamous bureaucrat. The toady-claude has been counted by independent Mussalmans, but the situation is still one of uncertainty. Let them remember how the whole country has condemned the Ordinance and how monstrous it is for officialdom to expect Bengal to sing in grateful mirth as her nose is being pressed to the grinding stone. The Congress has repudiated the Ordinance; the Liberals have condemned it; the Muslim League has denounced it; the Non-Brahmins have attacked it; the Christian community, rich, in fervent loyalty, has washed their hands of the guilt. When opinion is so unanimous, how can Bengal bear to see repression supported in the Council? Calcutta is now the hot-bed of intrigues in connection with the Ordinance. Flunkies, loyalists and hirelings are active and unremitting in their quest for support. The Government seem sanguine. When the salary of Ministers was rejected a second time in September last, the Opposition, we believe, had a majority of two. The Government have extinguished three votes by the arrest of M. L. C's through the Ordinance. They probably count on a parrot victory in consequence. But Bengal should rouse her voice against ignoble intrigues, and help the rest of India in the fight for justice and liberty. Outside provinces can do little if Bengal M. L. C's fail to reflect public opinion. Lord Lytton is quite welcome to certify the Bill. If he does not want to ruin his shattered reputation, he should at least discourage sycophant toots from going too far with their propaganda. We hope the Bengal Council, heavily weighted though it is by tuft-hunters and climbers, will endeavour to save Bengal against the humiliating disaster of a consenting vote.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES.

During the last year the problem of the relation of the Indian States to the National movement in British India has been brought into prominence in a striking manner on more occasions than one. The Nabha abdication which took place a year before had aroused the genuine sympathy and the widespread indignation of a section of Indian politicians who were otherwise deemed hostile to the very existence of Indian Princes but who, in this incident, instinctively rallied to the side of the unfortunate Prince simply to vindicate his honour and to safeguard his status. Early in the year after the Jaito tragedy, Nationalists in the Assembly made a series of attempts to have the subject discussed in public without avail. But the official benches, taking refuge behind a technicality, vetoed all discussions and showed how autocratic a bureaucracy can become when it disguises itself as a successor to an Indian Prince. But if the Nabha affair was significant in showing the attitude of Indian Nationalists towards a ruling member of their own race, Vaikom told another tale. Here an evil was to be eradicated that was common to both British and Indian India and that had no bearing on political emancipation so far, indeed, as the Indian States were concerned. Whatever the vilifications of the reptile press, the nationalist element participated in the Satyagraha campaign to vindicate an elementary social right, not to challenge the authority of an Indian Prince for any political purposes.

Nearer home, however, the issues that have arisen concern not the status of Princes in relation to the Paramount Power but the rights of their subjects. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, in his presidential address at the Indian States' Conference, therefore, aptly emphasised the prime necessity on the part of the subjects of these States to mobilise all the moral

forces at their command for attaining representative institutions in their territories. At Sangli and at Bhavnagar, the fundamental right of association of the citizens was assailed when political Conferences were banned from their sacred precincts. Mr. Kelkar, a cautious and prudent Tilakite, does not hesitate to advocate even a resort to Satyagraha on the part of the subjects in order to establish a common civic right. Fortunately at both places, final breach was averted but the right has not, therefore, been finally won. However, an extraneous factor which affects the relations between the rulers and their subjects even in such matters need not be overlooked. Like Faust, between a Mephistopheles of the political agent representing a popularly irresponsible bureaucracy, on the one hand, and the Marjorie of a mildly discontented public on the other, the ruler can neither be efficient in his benevolence nor progressive in his sympathies. Mr. Kelkar has subtly analysed the curious self-contradictions in the policy of the Paramount Power with regard to the States. For that Power wants to have things both ways. It does nothing to disturb the medieval complacency of the Chiefs by using its undoubted influence and power to introduce popular government in the States and then prides itself on the contrast between its semi-modern polity and the antediluvian character of the Indian States. The fact is that the Paramount Power is anxious not to check mal-administration in Indian States but to utilise them as counter-weights against the democratic nationalism that faces it, and to fall back upon them as the last refuge of autocracy. It was Sir John Malcolm who warned his countrymen that "If Indian States are abolished and the British Government takes their place, our power will not last for more than fifty years."

The moral of this admission of the real purpose of the Paramount Power is plain. Indian States are pawns in an imperial game as Mr. Kelkar has correctly shown. Their subjects should expect no assistance from that quarter in their struggle for responsible government. And as the Nabha incident has shown, the Indian Princes should rely on something more solid and moral than the broken reed of bureaucratic sympathy. From either premise, the conclusion is irresistible that it is only by obtaining the backing of the popular will through the grant of free institutions that the States can strengthen their own power as well as satisfy their people. It is only on the firm foundation of progressive government that the people and their rulers can protect their mutual interests and resist the encroachments of an alien bureaucracy. Nationalist India, therefore, is not merely content but thoroughly sane in its stout defence of the status of Indian Princes as well as in its insistence on the need for popular self-government in the States.

Notes of the Day

Patronage of Moslems.

From the reflections of "The Times of India," we infer that Lord Reading depends, a great deal, upon the support of Mussalmans. We are informed that Islam is a tremendous friend of Lord Reading and that the failure of the Muslim League to applaud Lord Reading is the saddest feature of its session in Bombay. If Lord Reading wants to represent Britain as the patron of the Islamic world, he should do something more than claim the fruits of Turkish valour (before and after Sevres) for the credit of his "representations" to the British Government. Lord Reading's "representations" would not have been worth a straw but for the self-effacing espousal of Mr. Montagu and the bravery with which Kemal Pasha blew up the plots of Mr. Lloyd-George's Greek friends in Smyrna. If Lord Reading is to figure as the great friend of Islam, he should point to something better than the bestowal of a knight-hood on Mian Fazlul Husein and his effusive reception of "Muslim deputations" whenever available. His task is hard. To describe Britain as the friend of Islam is no mean thesis, for Britain has invariably dissembled her love of the Islamic world. She annexed Mesopotamia, she supported Italy's outrage in Tripoli, she backed the Balkan States and she encouraged the exploits of European Powers in Morocco; she took over Aden, she stomped Egypt, she is discharging pledges in the Sudan; she has in the excess of Christian pity handed Palestine over to Zionists, profiteers, she has developed Cyprus, she has absorbed Baluchistan, and she has offered to look after Persia. With such a cornucopia of record, it must have taxed Lord Reading's foreign skill to charm a Muslim Deputation and tell them of the historic fidelity of "Muslim advisers" to British satraps; but it is poor propaganda to say that the Government are very fond of Mussalmans because they have not arrested any Mussalmans in Bengal. The best way of inducing communal trouble is for officials to profess special patronage.

Slums of Bombay.

We draw attention to the article on the slums of Bombay which we publish elsewhere. Mr. R. B. Gupta, the writer, is a Government Research Scholar in the Department of Economics, Lucknow University, and he has formed his conclusions about the housing conditions of industrial workers in Bombay after an exhaustive and careful investigation lasting several days. The conclusions to which he

has arrived were inevitable. They are that the conditions of housing in Bombay are a disgrace to Bombay and that both the Government, the Municipality, the Improvement Trust and the Development Department have sadly failed to remove this disgrace. Mr. Gupta's condemnation of the Development chawls is specially noteworthy. These chawls have evoked approval from no quarter except the apologists of the Development Department, those for whom they are meant—with the Prof. Geddes condemned them as did all those who knew anything about the housing of the working classes. Apart from the unsatisfactory nature of the chawls, Mr. Gupta shows conclusively that the rents demanded for them are beyond the means of those for whom they are meant with the result that the latter are compelled to live in houses and environments in which no healthy or decent life is possible. There could be no more damaging proof of the failure of the Development than this cruel neglect of the needs of the working classes.

Kurja Municipality.

The Government of Bombay have not acted too soon in exercising the extraordinary power vested in them by dissolving the Kurja Municipality. The Government Resolution reveals a sad tale of mismanagement and an amazing abuse of his public position by the President of the Managing Committee. In receiving tenders and letting contracts, the Government Resolution says, "the Managing Committee have abused their powers in order to serve private interests and to show undue favours to certain individuals." This mal-administration, of which Government have now taken notice, was exposed in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" more than a year ago. The Municipal votes of Kurja must share the discredit which the Municipality has brought upon the suburb, because in the last election, they failed to reject those who had abused the confidence placed in them. Now that a second opportunity is given to them, we trust, the citizens of Kurja will see that the representatives they elect are worthy of the confidence reposed in them.

India's Forests.

We have received a copy of "India's Forest Wealth" by E. A. Smythies, Lecturing Conservator of Forests, U. P. This is a readable little book, being Vol. VI in the series entitled "India of To-day", which, as the Publishers the Oxford University Press, say, "is designed to meet the needs of all whose duty it is to keep in touch with the current problems of India to-day." Judging from the present volume it may equally well be described as an attempt at self-advertisement by Government departments; but all the same it contains a good deal of useful and interesting information regarding the forests of India and their development. The writer would have been more convincing as to the soundness of the lines of work followed by the Forest Department if he had been less self-laudatory and if he had found some errors of omission or commission somewhere to call for a word of criticism. It is too much of a tax on one's credulity that alone of all human institutions the Forest Department of the Government of India has the distinction of being always in the right, ever vigilant, prescient and active. As far as our impression goes, it has too often in the past followed a lethargic or short-sighted policy, too often contented with making a revenue from the well-known and obviously valuable species of timber, too often sacrificed the convenience and even the livelihood of the neighbouring villagers in its zeal for revenue; often enough neglected rejuvenative work, protection work, and research work on the ground of lack of establishment, and made next to no efforts at all to train up indigenous Government servants in the art of higher silviculture so as to enable a cheaper and more numerous establishment to take up the great work. We may pass by without remark the somewhat patronising references in Mr. Smythies' book to the work to be done by the democratic Government of the future. We may assure him that when real democracy comes the people of India will have enough foresight, energy and prudence to develop their forest estate along sound lines and incidentally to rectify the omissions in the work of the bureaucratic administration referred to above. Indian Ministers will not neglect to train up Indians in larger number in the work of forest conservation and they will not hesitate to seek the help of the best imported talent in the work without converting such talent into the millstone of fixed vested interests of an exclusive service in which every member must automatically rise to high pay and emoluments irrespective of the question whether he pulls his own weight in the boat or not.

Need of Indianisation.

There is no doubt that in the proper conservation of the forest wealth of India lies one of the greatest sources of wealth production with which to combat the phenomenal poverty of the people. The Forest Department, as it itself admits, has but touched the fringe of the enormous possibilities. There are scores of species of timber which are well adapted for special uses for which now imported timber is solely used. There are species at present entirely neglected or used as fuel which with proper treatment as regards seasoning or with some attention as to cutting up with regard to its grain or texture would make into valuable ornamental timber for panels, furniture or other industrial uses. Some instances are given in this book which are sufficiently striking. Thus rifle stocks which up to a few years ago were wholly imported are now supplied from Indian timber owing to the introduction of seasoning-kilns. Then again tests have shown that spruce and silver fir are mechanically strong enough for railway sleepers thus indicating the possibility of a market for a kind of timber that is so abundant as to be almost unsaleable. In these and other directions while a start has no doubt been made, it does not seem to be sufficiently recognized that it is only a start, and a late start at that, and that there is enormous scope for further useful work. And we repeat that that work can only be satisfactorily tackled if more use is made of Indian talent and if more earnest efforts are made to attract and train up our young men in Forestry.

SLUMS OF BOMBAY.

A DISGRACE TO CITIZENS.

We publish below impressions of the housing conditions of industrial workers in Bombay by Raj Bahadur Gupta, Government Research Scholar, Department of Economics and Sociology, Lucknow University, formed after twenty days of close investigation into the problem on the spot. The housing conditions and the environments with which the working classes have to put up, Mr. Gupta says, are "such that no healthy and decent life is possible." Mr. Gupta comments on the failure of the Development Department, the Improvement Trust, the Municipality and the mill-owners to deal with the problem.

Since the Improvement Trust and the Development Directorate have taken upon themselves the task of providing sanitary and comfortable houses for the factory-workers, the problem of housing in Bombay has reached a long way towards a solution. It has been agreed on all hands that in a city like Bombay where land is limited and its price so high, the ordinary labourers and other poor people cannot be provided with dwelling-houses or cottages. Accordingly the problem is so to place their houses that a maximum of comfort could be secured on a minimum of ground space. The Development Directorate chawls are an attempt at some such model. They are unsatisfactory in so far as the rooms are dark and insufficiently ventilated. This is inevitable when rooms are built on both sides of a closed verandah. To add to this the ventilators in Development rooms are very narrow. The necessity of *subahis* in every room has already been recognised by the authorities and they are being put up in places where they did not exist. The other defects should also be taken notice of and effectively dealt with. Then comes the question of rent. Although it is true that even the present rents which vary from Rs. 10/8 to 11/8 per room per month are not economic, it must be recognised that they are beyond the means of an ordinary labourer earning Rs. 25 to 35 per mensem. This is really the reason why most of the Development chawls are not being occupied by the working classes and not that the demand has fallen as is the belief of the Development Directorate people.

Problem Unsolved.

It is a great mistake, however, to judge the housing conditions of labourers in Bombay by the chawls which have been constructed by the Development Directorate, the Improvement Trust, the Municipality or some public-minded mill-owners. These chawls accommodate but a small fraction of the lakh and a half of mill-hands living in the city. The majority of the unskilled wage-earners earning 22 to 40 per mensem herd together in the numberless, private chawls spread over Parel, Chinchpokli, Curry Road, Fergusson Road, Ghoradpore, Tardio, Byculla, etc., etc. where they have to pay 2/8 to 5/8 per mensem for a small room. The condition of these places is most unsatisfactory. Rooms are built in long rows, either back to back or on two sides of a common verandah, sometimes hardly 3 to 4 ft. broad. Two and three storied buildings of small hovels 8 ft by 10 ft and so closely huddled together that air and sunshine is completely shut out. Sometimes the gutters and verandahs which lead to these rooms are so dark that one has to grope his way even in the midday sun. The condition of the rooms in such places can well be imagined. Latrines and washing places are most abominable. Sometimes the passages are almost completely covered with a thick layer of filthy matter and stinking water. Quite a large number of chawls are built entirely of corrugated sheets of iron-walls, roofs and all. There is no wonder, therefore, that almost half of the total number of babies borne in the city die before they are a year old. It is a pity that the Municipality is not sufficiently alert in taking steps against all infringements of its building and other bye-laws either because the process is too complex and ineffective or because it is afraid of unpopularity.

A Moral Danger.

It might at once be granted that much of the dirt and squalor is due to the unclean and unsanitary habits of the *workies*, the *ghatis* and other low caste people who form a large part of the labouring population. Intemperance, ignorance and uncleanliness of spending money also help materially to seal the lot of these wretched people. But it cannot be gainsaid that the housing conditions and the environment with which they have to put up are such that no healthy and decent life is possible. On account of these conditions quite a large number of work people leave their families in their village-homes and live an unnatural existence in the City. So much so that the proportion of males to females in the city as a whole is rather one. The evils of such a state of society can easily be realised. The premium that it puts on vice and immorality is bound to affect the moral tone of the city. Propaganda work and education side by side with a persistent and vigorous campaign of slum clearance can alone improve the beastly conditions of the poor people.

Wanted-A Forward Policy.

It is satisfactory to note that the Improvement Trust and the Development Directorate are moving in the right direction but what is needed is a more vigorous and forward policy. Of course all improvement schemes cost money but Government must find it out somehow or other. The Trust and the Directorate moreover could make considerable economies in their staff and establishments and be more democratic. The absence of any adequate representation, much less control, on the bodies of those for whom most of the improvements are intended makes many a defect and deficiency possible which could otherwise be easily avoided. The want of any properly organised labour union which could crystallise the views of labour in this as well as other matters is much to be regretted. The Social Service League is, no doubt, doing admirable work among the workpeople and it deserves the active support of the public both in men and money to encourage it to redouble the educational and welfare work which it is doing among the mill-hands and other poor people.

OPIUM CONFERENCE

DUTY OF GOVT.

COMMENT OF "DAILY NEWS."

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Referring to the resumption of the Second Opium Conference at Geneva, on Monday the "Daily News" says that it is high time that Government realised the importance of the situation created by the unifying record of both Conferences. The Cabinet has wisely instructed the British delegate not to sign the convention drawn up by the First Conference; and it is to be hoped that the last has been heard of that more than worthless document. The state of the Second Conference is no better and it is clear that something much larger than mere technical questions, is involved, and it is imperative to remedy the mistake of not providing the British delegation with a political head by the despatch of a Cabinet Minister to Geneva. That does not reflect on the most capable work of Sir Malcolm Delevigne. The same argument applies to India for which there is the strongest case for sending a man of the type of Lord Chelmsford, Lord Hardinge or Sir A. C. Chatterjee.—Reuter.

ROWLATTISM IN ITALY.

OPPOSITION PAPERS SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Rome.—The authorities have suspended the Opposition papers, "Popolo," "Giornale d'Italia," "Voce Repubblicana" and "Mondo."—Reuter.

BACK FROM PILGRIMAGE.

PERSIAN PREMIER AT TEHRAN.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Teheran.—The Premier who left on a pilgrimage to the Holy Places of Mesopotamia has returned to Teheran.—Reuter.

GALE-RIDDEN ENGLAND.

SEA AND AIR SERVICES PARALYSED.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 1.

Another heavy gale is raging over England. In the English Channel, steamers are making very rough crossings, and shipping traffic generally is being carried on with great difficulty. All air services from London to Paris, Brussels and Cologne had to be cancelled from noon today; it being announced that a hurricane was blowing in proximity to the routes. One aeroplane had already left Brussels for London, before the approaching gale had been located. Wireless warnings were sent out to the pilot, and he was expected to abandon his journey and land in Belgium.—B. O. W.

FOURTH GALE OF THE WEEK

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The fourth gale of the week sprang up last night and is still blowing accompanied by heavy rain and rendering the plight of dwellers in the Thames Valley more desperate than ever. The river has spread over many more miles of the country and vast lakes have been formed along the valley from Maidenhead to Kingston. Towns like Chessy and Shepperton are surrounded by water. All air services from London have been suspended. Crossings of Channel steamers were very rough and much shipping has been held up. Nearly a hundred vessels have taken shelter off Deal.—Reuter.

LOOT BY CHIH-SIEH-YUAN'S BODYGUARD.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Shanghai.—After the flight of Chih-Sieh-Yuan who was recently dismissed from the Military Governorship of Kiangsu to Shanghai, his bodyguard, not having received their pay looted and set fire to a very large number of silk stores of Nanking causing 300,000 dollars' worth of damage. It is reported that the American marines have landed in Nanking to protect the foreign residential district.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 2.

The number of persons registered as fully unemployed on the 22nd December showed an increase of 10,625 compared with that on 15th December. The total number was 1,169,100 which is 116,520 less than on 31st December 1923.—B. O. W.

STERLING EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 1.

The pound sterling in New York has started the new year by passing all previous post-war records. The exchange, today, was up to four dollars 74 and seventy-eighths cents. The depreciation of the pound is a new only about two and half per cent. In city circles here the expectation is expressed, with some degree of confidence, that this will be wiped out before long.—B. O. W.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night. There is no tedious wait for hot water.

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PRUSSIAN BANK SCANDALS

HIGH EX-GOVT OFFICIALS

ARRESTED

ALLEGED OBTAINING OF INSECURE CREDIT.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Berlin.—Two high ex-Government officials, Helwig, who was formerly a Director of the Prussian State Bank, and Kantz, a former Director of the Bank and other officials, along with four Directors of the Barnat concern have already been arrested. It is alleged that the Bank Director obtained credit for 15 million marks upon inadequate security. The Barnat concern from small beginnings during the war became a firm with extensive ramifications throughout Germany with interests in 40 banking and commercial enterprises of Helwig.—Reuter.

INTERESTS OF TEEMING INDIAN MASSES.

LORD SYDENHAM'S ANXIETY.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Lord Sydenham in a letter to the "Morning Post" on the happenings in India says:—While the Government has wisely adopted some of the ameliorative proposals of the Lee Report, the service has been sadly depleted by the premature retirement of experienced men. Whether the improved financial position will suffice to secure a sufficient number of the right type of recruits remains to be seen. Rebuilding of the service from the bottom in any case could not be effective for a decade. He earnestly hopes that the Government will gravely consider the situation created by the Montague Reforms and decide in the interests of the teeming masses, to return to the guidance of common sense and experience thereby rescuing India from corruption before it is too late.—Reuter.

"HALF ASIA ABLAZE"?

AL AZHAR UNIVERSITY STRIKE.

A correspondent writes in "The Daily Herald" as under:—

The news that the students of the Al Azhar University were on strike in the recent Egyptian crisis as a protest against the British ultimatum assume a graver complexion when it is realised what Al Azhar represents.

There is in Cairo, of course, a modern university, controlled by the Ministry of Education, but Al Azhar is the great seminary for the Moslem priesthood of the world. Ten centuries ago it was set apart from the other mosques of the city for this special work, and endowed by gifts and bequests from the faithful.

Today, its students number 10,000 drawn from all parts of the Moslem world. Sudanese, Somalis, Turks, Persians, Bedouins, Indians, even Chinese sit cheek by jowl.

They pay no fees for tuition, and, in addition, are provided with rations and pocket-money from the funds of the Mosque. All four of the orthodox sects are represented, and the great court presents a striking spectacle as the students intone verses of the Koran, swaying their bodies to and fro as they do so, or listen to instructions from one of the three hundred professors, or at the hour of prayer spread their mats and turn towards the niche in the wall that indicates the direction of Mecca.

There are the men who will be going out all over the world as teachers and leaders, and since the abolition of the Khalifate and the new Turkish Government's dangerous tampering with the letter of Mohammedan law, Islam tends more and more to look to Egypt for the hegemony of its many peoples.

Al Azhar is a fire from which flying sparks may set half Asia ablaze.

STUDENTS' STRIKE IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Cairo.—The Ministry of Education has ordered that 300 students of schools at Tanta who struck owing to the expulsion of unruly members shall not be allowed to return. Government's handling of students, it persisted in, is likely to affect the attitude of Cairo students and materially affect the result of elections.—Reuter.

"THE TIMES" AND OSLO.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 1.

The British Government has been officially notified by the Norwegian Government that Christiania from today reverts to its ancient name of Oslo.

In a leading article on the subject, "The Times" says:—"In this country all of us heartily desire that our relations with Oslo may be as friendly as our relations with Christiania have been for generations. We wish the capital of Norway continuation and expansion of the progress and prosperity which she has enjoyed and desired."—B. O. W.

AERIAL TRANSPORT

BENEFIT ON INDIAN COMMERCE

QUESTION OF LOCATION OF AIRSHIP BASE.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

In an article in the "Manchester Guardian" dealing with the discussions in India on the most suitable location for a commercial airship base Major F. A. Robertson says that the greatest benefit which aerial transport can confer on Indian commerce is to get the home mails to Calcutta in the shortest possible time. If Calcutta can get its mails more quickly through airship flying direct to Calcutta it would be the best to make that arrangement immediately, but an airship will take twenty-four hours to fly from Karachi to Calcutta while a three engine aeroplane flying in darkness as well as in daylight at 120 miles per hour would cover the distance in twelve hours. If the Government of India undertakes to provide such an aeroplane service it will be an argument for establishing an airship base at the western port. Comparative advantages of Karachi and Bombay must be weighed. The two overland routes of Karachi-Calcutta and Bombay-Calcutta must be carefully compared. The Bombay route is shorter and ensures early delivery of Bombay mails, but night flying on this route across the Western Ghats and the broken country of the Central Provinces will entail more elaborate and more expensive organisation of aerial lighthouses, etc., than across the level plains of the Indus and the Jumna. One advantage of the Karachi route will be that Government mails could be dropped at Delhi while Cawnpore is also worthy of consideration, but if the Karachi route is chosen Bombay will certainly demand delivery by aeroplane from Karachi. The question is, will the Government of India face the expense of establishing one or two aeroplane routes served by costly three-engine aeroplanes.—Reuter.

NEW YEAR TRADE OUTLOOK.

AN OPTIMISTIC SURVEY.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 2.

The "Manchester Guardian" has obtained the views of Mr. Tennison, Assistant Director of the Federation of British Industries, on the trade outlook for the new year. Mr. Tennison is very optimistic. He points out that in the first place, fluctuations of the foreign exchanges are growing smaller indicating the approach to a position of post-war equilibrium, and, secondly, that the general acceptance of the Dawes Report, together with the active participation of American capital in the European markets during the past year, augurs well for an early recovery to something like normal trading conditions in Europe. Thirdly, the return of some measures of prosperity to the food-producing countries of the world for the first time since the war points, in his opinion, not only to an increase in the world demand for manufactured goods, but also to a possible revival of capital development and the opening up of new markets on which depend, to such an extent, the export trade of this country before the war.

Mr. Tennison thinks the most significant feature of the present world trade situation is that, despite the revival of the internal trade of many countries during the past couple of years, the foreign trade, as a whole, of the principal countries participating in the international trade is still no more than about eight per cent. of its pre-war volume. But there are many indications that things are righting themselves, and in the view of the Federation of British Industries, the period of general instability is nearing its end and the coming year's trade may be awaited with very considerable optimism.—B. O. W.

COACHES FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS

ORDER IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Berlin.—It is stated that the Saxon Carriage Works, Werdau, has received an order for a large number of goods and passenger coaches for Indian railways.—Reuter.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

KING'S MESSAGE TO LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 1.

His Majesty the King, in a message to the Lord Mayor of London, thanking him for the New Year's greetings says:—"I reciprocate, with a full heart, your earnest hopes for the increasing prosperity and happiness, under God's blessing, of our Empire and for the establishment of peace and goodwill among the peoples of the world."—B. O. W.

The Secretary, Pranabakesha Sanstha, Dhulia, congratulates the Chief of Paltan for sanctioning the enforcement of the District Municipal Act, Clause 48, sub-Clause 3, penalizing slaughter of agricultural cattle below 12 years by the Paltan Municipality in the Municipal area under Huzur order No. 125 of 18th December 1924. The Chief has practically set a worthy example by penalizing sale of agricultural cattle to butchers. The offence is regarded as cognizable with punishment of Rs. 25 or in default eight days' simple imprisonment.

UNTOUCHABILITY

THE CURSE OF INDIA

CONFERENCE AT BELGAUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Jan. 2.

The Anti-Untouchability Conference was held here under the presidency of Mr. C. R. Reddy, Madras. The Chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. Vithalrao Shinde welcomed the delegates and in so doing said that untouchability was still a grim fact in spite of the continued efforts and despite resolutions in Conferences, Congresses and legislative bodies. In reviewing the history of the movement he said that Government also had acted unjustly in closing the doors of the military department to the untouchables. The efforts remained unheeded until the great war of 1914. After the war came the reforms wherein also the Depressed Classes were inadequately remembered by the framers of the reforms. Some nominated seats were reserved for them in some of the Councils, but the provision made was quite inadequate. If India should be granted or should earn Swaraj his considered conviction was that special and constitutional provision should be made in favour of the Depressed Classes who were the real minority. Preferential treatment was necessary for them. Though he was opposed in principle to communal representation on special electorates, still in the case of the Depressed Classes that was a necessity. He said Government after all was an alien body and any improvement must come from within but the Congress passes some pious resolutions and the followers of Mahatma Gandhi are now cursing him and are even forsaking him. The whole of India must be united and must make bold efforts to remove untouchability which has long been the curse of India.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President Mr. Reddy said, in the course of his address that social wrongs must be redressed by the society itself. Among the ameliorating agencies the President spoke highly of the Christian missions who had given not only religion, but even human status and decent life to the untouchables. Government had also done something towards ameliorating their condition. It had stopped their further degradation by its laws and administration, though its economic policy had intensified their poverty. Further, Government had in the name of religious neutrality opposed all nationalizing changes. The President at the same time had to admit that the effect of the franchise of the Depressed Classes had been good in every way though representation by nomination had not been, he said, so complete a success as one could have wished. The President eulogized Mahatma Gandhi for his efforts in attempting to remove untouchability and also praised the Vaikom Satyagrahis not forgetting the Bramham Satyagrahis. The President hoped that the nationwide movement in the country would certainly improve the condition of the Depressed Classes. In the end he suggested certain remedies which were within the competence of the Hindu society itself such as the establishment of model colonies, Depressed Classes protection societies, religious reform, inter-communal meals, etc. He also suggested certain remedies which he said the government should undertake, e.g., the introduction of new laws, State patronage, compulsory education, grants or vacant lands etc. He said that the great sin and shame should be blotted out if the Hindus claim to be a specially spiritual race is not to be regarded as a sham and the newborn nationalism is sincere.

The Conference passed about a dozen resolutions, prominent among them were those dealing with recommendations for the election of special representatives, for the formation of special electorates, for reserving certain number of regiments or companies for the Depressed Classes and for establishing boarding schools and special scholarships. One resolution expressed regret for the early defeat of the Labour Party and hoped that the Labour Party would again soon come to power. The Conference was largely attended. The next session is to be held at Bangalore.

PAGODA PLATFORMS.

REMOVAL OF SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 2.

Replying to the latest representation made by a mass meeting of Buddhists urging the early removal of the British Soldiers' grave from the Pagoda platform the Government of Burma has stated that as a result of the memorial presented to the Viceroy by the trustees of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda the Indian Government has definitely passed orders postponing consideration of the matter.

MADRAS RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT BILL

VICEROY GIVES ASSENT

STATEMENT OF REASONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 2.

The Viceroy has assented to the Madras Religious Endowment Bill and a statement is also published explaining his reasons for doing so.

REASONS FOR GIVING ASSENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 2.

An important statement is published this evening showing the reasons which have moved H. E. the Governor-General in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 81 (3) of the Government of India Act to assent to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act 1924. The statement runs:—"In view of the large number of memorials which have been addressed to the Governor-General in regard to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, the majority of which prayed His Excellency to withhold his assent and in view of the difficulty of sending individual replies to various memorials His Excellency considers that it is desirable that he should make a public announcement of the reasons why he has now assented to the Act. The large number of memorials received and the variety of arguments advanced therein and by deputations which waited upon His Excellency in support of the contention that the Madras Hindu Religious Endowment Act should become law have necessitated an anxious and careful consideration of the measures. In the first place it has been urged that informalities occurred in the passage of the Bill through the Provincial Legislature. It has been rightly pointed out that during the passage of the original Bill amendments were introduced which required the previous sanction of the Government of India Act and that such sanction was not obtained. The proviso to that sub-section however enabled the defect to be cured by the giving of assent. The amendments in question were not such as would have justified the refusal of sanction and there is, therefore, no reason why the defect should not be cured by assent. In this respect the Bill was in no way exceptional. In the earlier days of the reformed constitution the new law of sanction laid down in the Government of India Act was not well known and was sometimes ignored, but no case has the Governor-General found it necessary on this ground to withhold his assent from an Act passed by a Local Legislature and assented to by the Governor. It is contended that in as much as a dissolution of the Council took place after the Bill was first passed in April 1923 there was no power under Section 81 (A) of the Act to return the Bill for reconsideration by the new Council and that in any case in the circumstances the whole Bill should have been thrown open to reconsideration. It has been suggested that the discussion in the Council was hampered by the terms of the Governor's message in which he brought to the notice of the Council the amendments recommended by him and by the President's rulings as to the scope and admissibility of the amendments at the last stage of the discussion of the Bill.

The Governor-General after a careful consideration of these arguments is satisfied that in themselves they afford no ground for withholding his assent. His Excellency has arrived at the same conclusion in regard to the assertion that the reservation of Bills rules required that the Governor instead of assenting to the Bill should have reserved it for the consideration of the Governor-General. The Rules referred to vest a discretion in the Governor as to whether a particular Bill is of such a nature as to require that it should be reserved. On the merits of the Bill objections raised by the memorialists and by the deputations have been numerous and varied. It is unnecessary to deal with these in detail. It must be recognised that no measure is free from imperfections or will satisfy all the sections of the community which it concerns. An Act must contain provisions vitally objectionable in principle before the Governor-General considers himself justified in exercising his veto for the purpose of preventing the measure from becoming law. His Excellency has given his most careful attention to the representations which have been made to him in regard to the provisions of the Act. He cannot shut his eyes to the fact that there is a large amount of dissatisfaction and apprehension in regard to some portions of the Act and he himself has doubts as to the suitability of some of its provisions in particular he is unable to regard as satisfactory the procedure laid down for the modification of schemes already settled or deemed to have been settled under the Act. The measure, however, is one which was passed by a majority of the Local Council of the Presidency which included in fact a majority of the members of the community primarily affected. It was not to be expected that a measure of this importance would be enacted in the first instance in an unimpeachable form and there would be no reflection on the action either of the Minister who was responsible for the measure or of the Council which passed it. If an amending Bill were to be introduced at an early date to remedy the defects which have been made apparent as the result of the exceptionally close examination to which the measure has been subjected, His Excellency, therefore, being satisfied that the measure as a whole is a fair piece of legislation and that there is an adequate remedy available in the Local Legislature whether on motion of the Local Government or of a non-official member of the Legislative Council for the removal of defects in respect of which there is substantial agreement has decided to signify his assent to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

COMING ALL PARTIES MEETING

SWARAJISTS AND OFFICE

PANDIT MOTILAL INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

Surprise at the rumour of alleged tendency of the Central Provinces Swarajists to accept offices was expressed by Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Leader of Swarajya Party in the Assembly.

Pandit Motilal Nehru whose operation will prevent him from leaving Bombay till Sunday was interviewed this evening by the Associated Press of India.

He was not aware, said the Pandit, on what authority Mr. Sidhava had said that the Swarajya Party in the Central Provinces was going to accept office in the Provincial Council. The General Council of the Executive Committee of the Party has not issued any instructions to the C.P. Swarajists on the subject and it was not open to them to come to such an important decision, without the express permission of the Central Organisation. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Party would be held at Nagpur on the 11th January to consider the general situation.

So far as he was aware, he added, no occasion had arisen to reconsider the question of accepting office. Government had not to his knowledge made any offer without which the question could not arise.

CHANCES OF COMMON UNDERSTANDING

Asked what he thought of the different opinions expressed by the various political parties within and outside the Congress in the various Party Conferences held last week and whether he still hoped to arrive at common understanding in the All-Parties Conference Committee to be held at Delhi Pandit Motilal Nehru replied:—

"I think the chances of a common understanding are as good to-day as they ever were. The session of the Congress and the various party Conferences held during Christmas week have if anything made the air clearer than what it was. We know with a fair degree of certainty the points upon which a common understanding can be expected and those upon which it cannot. The common points in my opinion cover practically the whole field of our present day political activities and the points of difference can very well wait till after the common object has been attained. As I pointed out in a statement to the Press after the meeting of the All-Party Conferences the success of the Conference depends upon how it deals with the problems confronting it. It will be absurd to expect a general consensus of opinion on all those problems, but if some of them which are of more immediate importance than others are selected for joint action I see no difficulty in our arriving at a common workable programme."

CRUX OF THE QUESTION

Continuing, Pandit Motilal Nehru said:—"The crux of the whole question is the majority and the minority representation in the elective bodies and the services and this should in my opinion be the first thing for the Conferences to tackle. I see signs of reasonable concessions on this question on all sides. If this is satisfactorily solved, the rest will be plain sailing. I do not expect all parties to merge together nor look upon such a merger as a very desirable consummation. What I am hoping for is to discover the farthest point in the national advance to which All Parties can march together and leave the rest for future settlement. I am perfectly indifferent as to what may be the ultimate goal set by each party before itself, so long as the next stage in the journey is clearly defined and unanimously agreed to."

"I would have every party work for its own ultimate goal, from its separate platform" Panditji concluded "but all parties to join on platform for the achievement of the immediate common objective I have every hope that that the All-Parties Conference will be able to accomplish this."

The Secretary of the Kathiwar Humabhar Conference appeals to the Indian States of Kathiwar to send their representatives to the Conference presided over by Mr. G. B. Trivedi on the 8th and 9th instant at Bhavnagar.

THE KOHAT TRAGEDY.

MR. ZAFAR ALI KHAN'S SPEECH.

The following speech was delivered by Mr. Zafar Ali Khan in moving the resolution about Kohat in the session of the All-India Muslim League on Wednesday—

Hindus and Mussalmans have lived side by side in this vast sub-continent for over a thousand years. During these long centuries their relations have undergone periodic changes. They sometimes fought against each other as enemies while at other times they have lived together as neighbours in perfect peace. Down to the present times, however, and until very recent times their mutual relations on the whole remained friendly. With the coming of the Mahatma Gandhi the two great communities suddenly felt that they have a common destiny in India and his magnetic personality brought them together in a close union which was the marvel of the age. Circumstances arose which developed this union into fraternal relations. The great war plunged the Islamic world into the most harrowing misery that has at any time been the lot of Islam. It seemed as if Islam as a world force had been spent and was passing away for ever. Christendom had shot its last bolt and Islam was at its last gasp.

HINDUS' HELP TO ISLAM.

In its darkest hour when the whole world had ranged itself against Turkey and the Khalifat the only people in Asia who spoused the Islamic cause were the Hindus. At the instance of Mahatma Gandhi the Indian National Congress made the Khalifat a plank in its platform. Thousands of Hindus went to jail for this great cause which they had made their own. As a grateful people the Mussalmans appreciated this noble effort and the memory of those days of trial will ever remain enshrined in their hearts. Certain reactionary Hindus, however, did not like the way in which the Mahatma had identified himself with the cause of Islam and when the tide began to turn in favour of Turkey these narrow-minded people saw in this change of fortune a new menace for Hindu culture and for all hopes of Hindu self-realization. This suspicion soon grew into a conviction. Hindus of this way of thinking began to murmur that the interests of their race were not safe in the hands of the Mahatma. The propaganda once started knew no bounds. No sooner had the Mahatma been safely lodged in prison than the whole political situation changed for the worse. Violent crime which had been conspicuous by its absence almost became the order of the day. Sanginary riots involving great loss of life and property broke out shaking the communal life of India to its very foundation. Kohat is only one painful scene of this huge tragedy.

In view of the vast propaganda that is being carried on to lay the blame of aggression at the door of the Mussalmans I deem it my duty to briefly recapitulate the history of these riots in order to show who resorted to violence in the first instance. I deeply deplore the great suffering undergone by the Hindus later on, but justice compels me to place on record the fact that this suffering was invited by their own aggression which can have no justification. It is admitted on all hands that Jivandas published an inflammatory pamphlet reviling Islam in scandalous manner. The Mussalmans of Kohat who are more hot-headed than the rest of their countrymen felt the insult keenly but instead of taking the law into their own hands as is the wont of Frontier Moslems on such occasions he took themselves to the Deputy Commissioner to obtain redress of their grievances. That officer immediately took action against the offender, clapped him into jail and assured the Mussalmans that justice would be meted out to them. Later on however, he released Jivandas on bail and spirited him out of Kohat for reasons best known to you. The indignation of Mussalmans thereupon knew no bounds. This was on 8th September last. It is alleged that they held a meeting on that night and took a vow that on the morrow they would take the law into their own hands. The allegation so far as the vow is concerned is absolutely incorrect as next morning instead of attacking the Hindus they repaired to the Deputy Commissioner's office in perfect peace and order and obtained from him a promise that Jivandas would be dealt with according to law. While this conversation was going on news reached the parties that Hindus seized with unaccountable panic had started firing, killing one Mussalman and wounding many more. The first blow was thus drawn by the Hindus and for the consequences, however, the blame so far as their suffering is concerned, they alone are responsible. We know very little about the details of the disorders of the ensuing day and leave them to any joint Commission of enquiry that may be appointed to report on the affair. Till then we should suspend our judgment on such details. In conclusion I feel it my duty to convey my sympathy to the sufferers, both Mussalmans and Hindus and express a hope that peaceful relations will soon be established between the two communities. The Mussalmans of Kohat must remember that although they did not resort to violence in the first instance and are not in any way to blame for what occurred on 9th September, their traditional large-heartedness as well as the fact that they are the predominant element in the population of Kohat inspires us with the hope that they will receive their Hindu neighbours with open arms and remove all fear of future friction from their minds. Similarly we expect the Hindus to appreciate the fact that they are numerically very weak and they cannot hold their own ground against their Moslem neighbours of Kohat if the doings of men like Jivandas are tolerated. I cannot conclude without condemning the failure of local authorities to take due precautionary measures so as to prevent the happenings of September 9 as well as their action in allowing Hindus to collect arms.

MR. CHAGLA'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. M. C. Chagla opposed both Mr. Zafar Ali Khan's resolution on the Kohat

tragedy and the amendment to it moved by Mr. Vithalbhai Patel. If this resolution is pressed to a division I shall be constrained, for reasons I am about to adduce, to vote both against the resolution and the amendment. I believe there is one object with which resolutions like these are moved—and that is in order to create a public opinion which would make communal riots impossible in future. I respectfully ask the members of the League to read the resolution and the amendment with care and without any prejudice or passion, and tell me whether a resolution like this is likely to further the cause we have all at heart. It is sure to be a source of great irritation to the Hindus and instead of bringing the Hindus and Mussalmans together, it will only serve to further embitter their relations which are already so woefully embittered.

I advisedly refrain from saying anything about the merits of the question. I know that my friends Mr. Barkat Ali and Mr. Abdul Aziz feel very strongly about what they think is a great wrong done to the Muslim community. And I have every sympathy with them in their grievance. But I ask them this—what advantage will they derive or will our community derive from a resolution like this? The most they can get is an academic satisfaction that they have put it on record that the Hindus were the aggressors and the real culprits. I beg of them to be magnanimous and for the sake of this idle satisfaction not to jeopardise Hindu-Muslim unity the furtherance of which is far and away the most important task the League has set before itself.

S. AFRICAN MENACE.

MR. H. A. LALJI SUGGESTS RETALIATION

Mr. Hossainbhoy A. Lalji in moving the resolution of protest against the Natal Statutory Ordinance and the White Paper of 1924 depriving the Indians of their rights in Kenya, at the meeting of the All-India Muslim League on Wednesday said:—

"The latest Ordinance of the South African Government took away from the Indians their first elementary right which they had enjoyed for the last forty years. They were also aware of the condition of the Indians in East and South Africa which Mrs. Naidu had placed before them on her return from her recent visit to Africa. The Indians knew very well how promises were made to them at various times by the South African Government and to what extent they were carried out. The Boer War was waged about twenty years ago to redress the grievances of the Indian residents in the Transvaal. Now as that province had become a British possession it was more incumbent upon the British Government to safeguard the Indian interests but, on the other hand, even the elementary rights of municipal franchise were being taken away from them. He thought the reason was because the Indians helped the British Government during the Boer war by men and materials. It was the duty of the Government of India to make it clear to the Imperial Government to desist from encroaching upon the rights of the Indian people. If they did not redress the Indians' grievances, he thought, they could reply the insult by retaliation in many ways. He suggested retirement from South Africa and stopping of importation of South African coal into India which was expected in large quantities next week besides having been imported to a considerable extent already. Another way of retaliation was the segregation of the steamers belonging to South Africa. Referring to East Africa he regretted that it was the Indians who first made a British Consul to safeguard their interests and they all know the result of the advent of British Consul. There were about 7000 White Settlers now against 30,000 Indians who defied them not because the Whites had any love for the natives of East Africa but because the Indians were under-selling them and they could not make profit out of the coloured people owing to the Indian competition. It was a pity, he said, that though India was a member of the League of Nations, she could not do anything for her brethren in India for the unequal and unjust treatment meted out to them in the mandatory territory of Tanganyika.

The Indians were imposed upon humiliating condition of keeping their accounts in English while a few French firms were exempted from this operation because of the protest of the French Government. It was a pity, he said, that though India was a member of the League of Nations in its mandatory territory she could not raise her voice against this humiliating treatment of her own children. He asked the Government of India to place before the Imperial Government the protest of India and to tell them in clear terms that if no justice was done to Indians in Natal and East Africa India would resort to the insult by retaliatory measures.

ENFORCEMENT OF WAKF ACT.

MR. FAIZ B. TYABJI'S PLEA.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji in seconding the resolution on the enforcement of the Wakf Act at the meeting of the All-India Muslim League, said:—

I feel some hesitation in selecting the language in which to address you though we do not speak the beautiful Urdu in Bombay that many of our visitors from the North to the parts of India speak still there is a greater sympathy between us, when we communicate our thought in our mother tongue and I should like to appear before you as a brother speaking to brothers, the more so as I am about to deal with a subject which subject touches more one own internal matters rather than general politics,—with which many of the resolutions you have passed were concerned. At the same time I may say: "Hafiz ha khod na poodid in kharkha-mayil alood ayo sheikh-i-pak-daman ma'asoor dar mara". I hope you will forgive me for donning this stained mantle of Bombay Urdu and recognise that the mantle, such as it is, has been given to me by the city in which I live, where except at home we do not speak Urdu, and where our public speeches are mostly made in English.

Dr. Shariat in proposing the resolution before you has explained the scope of the Mussulman Wakf Act 1923, but I will take the liberty of restating in Urdu what he stated in English. The Act provides for an annual statement being made by the Mutawalli containing particulars of the income and expenditure of every Wakf. The statement of account has to be audited by a competent independent person. Particulars of the Wakf property and of its objects have also to be filed in the Court who will observe the advantage to our community of such an Act. But for this Act in order that any person should be able to get from the trustee (or mutawalli) in charge of the Wakf a statements such as I have mentioned he would have to take legal proceedings which might be expensive and troublesome. Indeed it was at one time objected to the proposed Act that it would throw upon the Courts a special burden of recording such statements and giving to the Muslims an advantage peculiar to themselves, and it is a circumstance for which we have to be thankful that this special privilege is secured to us if we will avail ourselves of it.

The Act however does not come into operation unless it is notified by the Government that it should come into force. And our resolution, if passed, will be inducing the Governments to bring it into operation in those provinces in which it has not yet been enforced.

Another point which has been referred to also deserves your attention. The last section of the Act provides that the Government may exempt any spiritual Wakf, or Wakfs for the benefit of any particular jamaat, from the operation of the Act. This provision as you were informed was introduced in order to satisfy the objection raised by members of the Bohra community from Bombay may I address a few remarks to the members of that community? You are as I have stated entitled to seek for your community the operation of this proviso and ask the Government to exempt you from the application of the Act, but I beg of you to consider well before you do so. The Act merely goes to you, the means of having full and precise knowledge about matters which intimately interest you and causes no harm to the trustees—who cannot injure themselves by giving information about their administration to the non-profit, alah, the beneficiaries, for whose sake the Wakf has been created. It can bring only good to the community to be enlightened in regard to the endowments which it possesses and of the manner in which they are administered.

But this is a matter for your own consideration you have to judge for yourselves whether your jamaat should seek to be exempted from the operation of the Act. In any case the Act being such as it is, with the proviso enabling Government to exempt such communities as desire, to be exempted I hope you will all vote in favour of the proposition, so that those who wish that it should operate on Wakfs affecting them, may be enabled to do so.

THEFT OF DRAWINGS.

TRIVIAL CHARGE FOR EXTRADITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.—At High Court today Messrs. Justices Newbold and B. B. Ghose disposed of a rite obtained by Robert Rigby against an order of extradition directing him to be sent back to Scotland for trial on charge of arrival in Calcutta and on that Rigby was at Low and Co. in Scotland came to Calcutta to join a rival firm Argus and Co. It was alleged that he brought with him certain copies of drawing machines the property of Low and Co., who started proceedings, in Scotland against Rigby for theft of drawings. As a result the extradition warrant arrived in Calcutta and on that Rigby was arrested and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who held that there was a technical theft and committed Rigby to prison under the Fugitive Offenders' Act to await his return to Scotland to take his trial there. Their Lordships held it would be oppressive, unjust and too severe a punishment on Rigby to be sent back to Scotland for such a trivial offence and declined to allow Rigby to be extradited and discharged him.

SUCCESS OF BELGAUM CONGRESS.

KARNATAK WORKERS ENTERTAINED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Jan. 2.—Last night a dinner was arranged for the workers in the Karnataka who had contributed to the success of the Belgaum Congress. About 200 men from all the districts of the Karnataka responded to the invitation. Mr. Gangadhar Deshpande, chairman of the Reception Committee at the close of the dinner, addressing the workers said that what little success the Reception Committee had been able to achieve was due to the spirit of harmonious co-operation and devoted service rendered by the numerous selfless workers and volunteers. He thanked in particular Messrs. Seth Jeraani, Maganlal Gandhi and Baisab Kotwal. He also said that the Railway Company, the postal and telegraph departments had rendered invaluable assistance.

JAMSHEDPUR TILAK PUSTAKALAYA

The Honorary Secretary of the above Library writes:—

Sir Dattabhai Tata accompanied by Mr. Madan, the Chief Accountant, visited Shree Tilak Pustakalaya, Jamshedpur on Sunday the 28th December. He fixed freely with the members of the Library. He was highly pleased to remark that this Pustakalaya is running on the Principle of self-help and that it is sure to grow into a big institution in course of time. He suggested that the Managing Committee should start a night school whereby to educate the illiterate labourers. He proposed a handsome donation for the building and a big contribution of books for the Library.

A. I. RLY PASSENGERS CONFERENCE.

MR. VITHALBHAI PATEL PRESIDES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Jan. 2.—The All-India Railway Passengers' Conference met here under the presidency of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, M.L.A. The Reception Committee Chairman's speech of welcome was read by Dr. Savannur who referred in his speech to some of the more prominent railway passengers' grievances, especially those of third class passengers.

The President said that the railway grievances prior to Non-Co-operation days used to attract the attention of the Congress, but since the inauguration of Non-Co-operation this important subject was thrown into the back ground. It was, therefore, thought necessary to hold a separate conference. Now that the Non-Co-operation Programme had slackened, the subject of railway grievances might in future Congresses and in Legislative Assembly and Councils form the subject of discussion. He further said that no grievances were ever redressed unless the door was forcibly knocked. He, therefore, advised all public bodies such as Passenger Associations and Railway Mandal and publicists like M.L.A.'s and M.L.O.'s to take up the subject in right earnest. He thanked the Railway Mandal for holding the Conference and bringing the subject to prominence.

Some of the resolutions that were passed at the Conference were those dealing with the reduction of railway fares, the stopping of carrying passengers in goods wagons and the appointment of members of Railway Passengers Associations on Railway Advisory Committee and the stopping of the practice of reserving compartments for special classes of people such as Europeans and Eurasians as this practice perpetuates Indians' caste-distinctions.

RANGOON CORPORATION.

INTERESTING ITEMS ON AGENDA PAPER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 2.—Three interesting items of business are on the agenda paper of the Corporation meeting to be held on the 6th January, one being the election of the President, another in connection with appointment of a Commissioner and the third being the consideration of the continuance or non-continuance of the policy of restricting rent in Rangoon. The present Rent Act expires on the 5th April and Mr. Campaigne has applied for sanction to introduce in the Burma Legislative Council a Bill proposing certain changes in the present Act favourable to the tenants to make the place of the Rent Act. In connection with the appointment of a Commissioner, U. Tak Kyi will move the following resolution, that U. Set, Deputy Accountant General, Burma be appointed to be Commissioner in the place of Mr. Gavin Scott proceeding on leave.

Official and Personal.

The usual Proclamation Parade before the Viceroy took place on Thursday morning. Naval units at present in Calcutta joining with the military in the march past.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who was to have left Bombay Thursday night for Allahabad has been unavoidably detained owing to an operation in his eye for cataract.

There is no cause for anxiety about the Pandit's health.

The Governor-General has appointed the Hon. Sir Narasimha Sarma to succeed Sir Muhammad Shah as the leader of the Council of State.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Montagu Barlow, Sir Warden Chilcott, Colonel and Mrs. A.H. Tubby, Commander and Mrs. C.B. Fry, Mrs. Sherlock, Major Barber, Mr. Paul Cravath and Mr. Harrison Williams arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Friday, the 2nd January.

Calcutta, January 1.—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading were present at the New Years proclamation parade at which His Excellency the Viceroy took the salute.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading lunched with the Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club.

Sir Robert Horne and Mr. Gates arrived at Calcutta Viceroy's Lodge to stay.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading were present at the Race.

It is understood that the Government of India has sanctioned an additional Judgeship for the Calcutta High Court and have appointed Mr. Dwarkanath Chakravarty to the post.

PAINTER OF INDIAN MEMORIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The death has occurred of Mr. Clement Lambert, water-colourist, whose painting of the Indian memorial on the Downs near Brighton was handed to the Viceroy by the Prince of Wales during his visit to India two years ago.—Reuter.

In the England team to play the All-Blacks on January 3rd A. Voyce of Gloucester replaces Percy.—Reuter.

Lisbon.—Senor Constantino Dosantos, Portuguese Consul at Bombay, has been appointed the legal adviser to the Portuguese Embassy in London.—Reuter.

RESEARCH IN ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

MR. G. K. NARIMAN'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

In support of the fourth resolution of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference held recently in Bombay urging on Government the necessity of encouraging research work in Arabic and Persian by organising a search for collection of manuscripts in these languages in the Bombay Presidency with a view to their ultimate edition and publication in one or more series, corresponding to the Bombay Government Sanskrit Series, Mr. G. K. Nariman made the following observations.

While I was studying Sanskrit over 25 years ago with the help of the excellent 'Bombay Sanskrit Series' the equal need of a similar series of Persian and Arabic works struck me and in moving in the matter I was told that of the two communities especially interested, namely, the Parsis and the Mussalmans, the former had evinced no pronounced desire and that the latter were supine. A couple of years ago my friend, Prof. Shaikh Sharfaraz independently moving in the same direction by repeated exertions secured the promise for a paltry sum of Rs. 3,000, from the Government of Bombay only for collecting manuscripts. The Government actually paid him Rs. 1,500, withholding the other half on some technical ground relating to a rule in the Budget. This is a deplorable state of affairs for which the Parsis as well as the Mussalmans are equally to blame.

I am most happy to be given this opportunity to say a few words as possible on the question, and am particularly grateful to 8th Chofai who most cordially invited me to the Conference. There is no doubt of the immense number of manuscripts which are scattered about the country, if any desire to have an ocular demonstration he has only to travel up to Poona where a Hindi scholar, Sardar Mazumdar, had gathered together a mass of valuable writings in Persian and some in Arabic.

Studying the transactions of the various continental and American Societies, I have noted no less than fifty important Persian texts in MSS. which are responding in the various libraries of the West. Very many of these MSS. are unique, that is to say, are reported to exist only in a single copy. I, however, believe, if a systematic search is conducted such as was inaugurated over fifty years ago by the Bombay Government under Dr. Bhandarkar Dr. Buhler, Dr. Peterson and his successors, a very large amount of valuable MSS. could be acquired in the Bombay Presidency itself. I am positive the discoveries in Bombay would amply compensate for the labour and expense. To give one instance, Prof. Browne of Cambridge had printed and translated the famous *Chahar Maqala* of Nizami-Arabi-Samkandi with several admittedly defective readings. My friend Prof. Shaikh Sarfaraz discovered, among others a MSS. in Bombay of the same work which removes the difficulties presented by Professor Browne's text. Our Hindu friends will be equally interested in the undertaking for two reasons. First, because, during the Mogul period there were a number of Hindu scholars who devoted themselves to Persian and composed works which yielded to none in the elegance of style and importance of contents. I have drawn up a tentative list of these authors. Secondly, there was a large number of Hindu subjects of which also I have made another list, which represents translations from Ramayana, Maha Bharata, Bhagvat Gita and other Sanskrit texts, religious and secular, into Persian. Here Hindus collaborated with Mussalman savants in developing Indo-Moslem culture. In brief the researches into Persian and also Arabic which was my object could be conducted efficiently in India by the combined efforts of all the three communities Hindu Mussalman and Parsi without raising any opposition or heart-burning. For if the three communities could not come to an agreement on religious or political questions, they were perfectly at one with each other on the question of the acquisition of training and education, and there could be no better education, for this country in my opinion, than that provided by the philological and historical discipline demanded by the labour of collecting, collating, editing and translating important works in the Persian and Arabic languages.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 2.—Home Department:—Sir Narasimha Sarma is appointed Vice-President of the Executive Council.

Foreign Department:—Major G. M. Miller I. M. S. is appointed Agency Surgeon. Mr. D. MacDonald, British Trade Agent, Yatang has six months leave.

Finance Department:—Mr. D. H. Hood, Collector of Customs has 8 months leave. Messrs. J. A. Stewart and F. A. J. Richardson granted five months leave each.

Education Department:—Lt. Col. E. T. Rich R. E. is confirmed Superintendent of Surveys. Lt. Col. A. H. Mattary R. E. officiates as temporary Superintendent.

Railway Department:—Detail survey of Amritsar Nardala survey has been sanctioned. Mr. J. H. Carpenter officiates as Deputy Director of establishment vice Mr. B. Stanley.

Thirty-nine out of 41 Akalis who arrived from Canada have left Jaitu in a Jatha. The Central Sikh League has inaugurated a 'Sikh Prisoners' Family Fund. It is stated that about Rs. 70,000 are required annually for the purpose.

RLY. COLLISION NEAR DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MORADABAD, Jan. 2.

A collision between the 7 up and 8 down passenger trains took place this morning at about 3 o'clock at the Simoli Railway Station half way between Delhi and Moradabad. The District Traffic Superintendent left early in the morning in a relief train for the scene of the accident and two batches of the Moradabad Samiti Volunteers followed in trains which left subsequently. About five persons received slight injuries. Medical aid was rendered on the spot.

RENT ACT IN U. P.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The following resolution was passed by the All-India 'Racen' Conference Lahore in its annual session held on the 27th, 28th December 1924 under the Presidentship of the Hon. Sir Mohd. Shafi late Law Member Government of India:—

Resolved that this Conference protests against the Rent Act issued in the U. P. Gazette as it will be harmful to the Zamindars and agriculturists of that Province and it will cause uneasiness among the those loyal and peaceful classes and that this Conference appeals to the U. P. Government through His Excellency the Viceroy of India to very graciously reject the draft Act before it is placed before the U. P. Council and to have a safeguard of the rights of the said classes.

A. I. VETERINARY CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

The third All-India Veterinary Conference at its session in Madras adopted a resolution urging the formation of an Indian Veterinary Council on lines similar to those of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in Great Britain to protect the interests of the profession and approving the proposal of the Subjects Committee to authorise the President of the Conference to address eminent men in the profession in India requesting their opinion and their co-operation in the formation of such a Council. The Conference also resolved to approach the Chamber of Princes with regard to the advisability of having veterinary departments in such of the states as have not got them already with a view to prevent economic loss of livestock from epizootics and of reorganising departments in others on satisfactory lines.

SMALLER CONFERENCES IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 2.

A number of smaller conferences were held here during Christmas week.

The Hari Sanikirtan Sammelan held its session in Kayastha Pathshala Building at Allahabad and was largely attended. Pandit Rambalabha Sharanji Maharaja of Ajodhya was the chairman.

The U.P. Cattle Conference met at Bareilly under the Presidency of Rai Sahib Lala Kadamath.

The Malguars and Cultivators Conference was held at Katni with Bahu Hanuman Prasad Panday in the chair.

The All-India Vaisnya Conference met at Bareilly on the 28th December with Rai Sahib Har Bilas Sarda of Ajmer in the chair.

A special meeting of the Jamat-ul-Ulama-I-Hind will be held in Moradabad from the 11th to 14th January.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 2.

The western disturbance passing Eastwards across Northern India has caused a few falls of rain in Assam. Sibsagar reports half an inch of rain. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Forecast:—Extension in Assam.

SUFU SAMAGAM.

Under the auspices of Sufi Samagam, Prof. H. C. Kumar ex-Vice Principal of the National College Sindhi, will speak on 'The Tolerance of Islam' and Mr. Jethmal Parsaram Gulraj, Editor, Rhatras, Hyderabad, Sindhi will speak in 'Sufism, how it can solve the Hindu-Muslim problem' at 5-30 p.m. to-day 3rd at the Bharatnagar Lodge Hall 77, Appala Street, opposite the Union Bank Bldg. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan will preside.

Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, M. L.C., Karachi City, sent the following telegrams:—(1) to the President of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, which held its sessions at Bombay on the 27th ulto. 'Excuse inability to attend the Conference. Wish you success. Our self-help and sacrifices essential for Muslim educational progress', (2) and to the President of the League:—'Success assured if differences minimised and unity achieved on essentials'.

(26) _____

to raise this false issue which he has been raising in his speeches till now as to the prejudice to normal progressive policies and administration which, he said, the Swarajists had brought about. He cannot complain that, after the revocation, the statute has not given him the necessary power for initiating and carrying out progressive measures and for finding the necessary funds therefor. On the other hand, the Swarajists could legitimately say that by accepting the responsibility which is wholly the Governor's and bureaucracy's, in denying to them the elements of progressive administration by the ingeniously devised scheme of diarchy. It has been urged in some quarters that Swarajists may take office and by laying down their programmes and demanding the necessary funds and facilities from the Joint Government for the purpose of carrying out their programmes, and that not obtaining the same would constitute a grievance and once more would demonstrate the impossibility of doing anything progressive in diarchy. This is the issue. This, it is hardly necessary to point out, has already been performed for us, consciously or unconsciously, by the Liberal Party which went with every willingness and heart to office four years ago and found the impossibility of doing anything progressive or constructive for the people under the scheme. It has been made plain to the clearest understanding that the power and the right of controlling the whole Government, Reserved and Transferred, in the Province has continued undiminished in the bureaucracy under the scheme of the Government of India Act, 1919. From the

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Now that Government has agreed to the acceptance of the voters' lists prepared by the local Municipality, voters have begun to work up their respective candidates. So far half a dozen names have been announced and prominent among them are Mr. K. M. Phatak and Mr. S. M. Mate. Both of them are well known in the city, the first as a nationalist pleader and tenacious fighter and the second a silent but self-sacrificing worker among the untouchables. Very soon names of candidates will be published and the campaign begin in earnest, now that January has dawned.

others having similar objects, in any part of the country. I am sure that the Congress from all over India should meet either in Bombay for formulating a definite programme of action, or in Madras for carrying on agitation. To have all over the country so as to create effective means for remedying the grievances of the toiling masses. I am sure that the large number of delegates meeting in the Congress will be bound to carry in their hands the voice of the people against the Government. Our resources are very few but our organisation is powerful if properly used. I am sure that the authority which we have in the factory, in the dock or in the mine will be able to shudder under heavy odds of life. It will need to be put up for their own defence. I am sure that the broad call, therefore, I have to earnestly request all Indians and trade-unions to come over to the Congress. I am sure that the large numbers, the Bombay Congress will influence in itself and it promises to be the first of the kind in the history of the country. I am sure that within my knowledge my first Congress and a copy of the Congress constitution will be a great help to the Congress. I am sure that the Building, Elphinstone Road, Baidardi, Parel, Bombay, will be a great help to the Congress.

Amby Workmen's Institute
1, January 1,

Let me hope that Principal Gidwani will be able to achieve his object of making the institution a first class College, free of all the impediments in his way. Principal Gidwani is one of those few men who are students of Sind culture, a culture that has treasures of poetic beauty and deep metaphysics, a culture that unites within itself both the Islamic and the Hindu civilisation blended in happy embrace. Mr. Gidwani is one of those who dream of making the Sind National College a centre of this culture, along with giving full facilities to its students for securing University degrees. I appeal to all our well-wishers, to wish well to the institution.

KURLA MUNICIPALITY DISSOLVED.

GRAVE CHARGES OF MISMANAGEMENT.

NEW ELECTIONS ORDER.

The following resolution of the Government of Bombay dated 22nd Dec. 1924 is published:—

Whereas in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, the Municipality of Kurla in the South Salsette Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District are not competent to perform and have persistently made default in the performance of the duties imposed on them by and under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Boia. III of 1901), and otherwise by law and have abused their powers, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 179 of the said Act, as amended by Bombay Act IV of 1924, are hereby pleased, for the reasons hereinafter mentioned, to declare the said Municipality to be incompetent and in default and to have abused their powers and to direct that the said Municipality shall be dissolved with effect from the 1st February 1925 and that the election of new councillors shall be held and completed under the provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder applicable thereto, on or before that date.

The following is a brief statement of the grounds on which Government have resolved to declare the said Municipality to be incompetent:

For sometime the attention of the Government of Bombay has been directed to the mismanagement of the affairs of the Municipality. In view of the strong factional spirit prevailing among the Municipal Councillors, and their attitude of extreme apathy towards all matters affecting the public welfare, there is no longer any hope of improvement in the administration of the Municipality, so long as the municipal body continues to be constituted as at present. In the opinion of Government the time has now come to put an end to a state of affairs amounting to a public scandal, in which the Municipality as a working body have practically come to a standstill, and special measures must be taken if the municipal administration is to be effectively carried on.

In December 1923 the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, submitted to Government a report on the working of the Municipality based on a very careful and thorough inquiry conducted by a Prant Officer who was specially deputed for the purpose. The circumstances which led to the inquiry were (1) certain allegations made against the Municipality regarding the wrongful expenditure of its funds on the defence of private suits, and (2) a quarrel between the President and the Managing Committee which threatened to paralyse the municipal administration. The Collector's report comprised fourteen heads of charges of mismanagement, some of them mutual charges made by the President and the Managing Committee (particularly its Chairman) against each other, and other miscellaneous charges elicited during the inquiry. The Municipality were called upon to reply to the various charges laid against them, and in response Government received and considered:—

(a) the corporate explanation of the Municipality and the President's observations on the charges laid against the Municipality,

(b) the explanation of the Managing Committee and other Councillors on these charges,

(c) the President's observations on the explanations tendered by the Managing Committee.

MISUSE OF POWER.

The principal abuses revealed by the inquiry are as follows:—

(a) The Managing Committee have allowed buildings to be constructed in disregard of municipal rules and by-laws, and have failed to insist on the minimum of sanitary requirements in respect of them. In receiving tenders and letting contracts the Managing Committee have abused their powers in order to serve private interests, and to show undue favours to certain individuals. The instances of unauthorised and irregular expenditure are numerous. The misuse of power for private ends is most glaring in the case of the late Chairman of the Managing Committee, who built rooms without permission, failed for four years to pay amounts due to the Municipality, and finally, after a widow had been rightly refused permission to construct certain buffalo stables, obtained her land and constructed the stables on it without permission in defiance of municipal rules and by-laws. The land in question lay in the track of the proposed Central Salsette Railway, and the intention obviously was to work up claims and obtain swollen awards against Government in the land acquisition courts. This attempt was, in the first instance, partially successful but was exposed in the Thana Court where, with cool effrontery a claim for Rs. 1,30,697 for these stables was made. Nevertheless Rs. 25,439 had to be paid for the stables in question. It is hardly possible to imagine a worse instance of abuse of a public position. It is true that the Chairman in question was not the Chairman of the Managing Committee during the whole course of these irregularities, but he was at any rate a member of the Managing Committee who must have been aware of these facts when they elected him Chairman. A new Chairman of the Managing Committee has been appointed but has failed to take charge of his duties, and the Managing Committee have not been discharging their functions. They resigned sometime ago but were re-elected by the Municipality.

(b) In granting permission for the construction or alteration of buildings the Municipality have failed to insist on the sanitary requirements prescribed by the Act and the rules and by-laws made thereunder. The neglect of sanitary requirements and the failure to regulate sanitary development of the town have created slums and insanitary areas of the worst description in Kurla

and constitute a serious menace at the doors of the City of Bombay. The present municipal organisation is quite incapable of tackling the problems thus presented.

(c) The Municipality have persistently neglected to take effective measures for placing their finances on a sound basis. In order to balance the expenditure the Municipality sold Government securities from the reserve fund to the extent of Rs. 81,800 in the years 1922-23 and 1923-24, and although their commitments in the way of necessary works expenditure amount to Rs. 65,738 and the municipal revenue is insufficient to meet its outgoings, the Municipality have done nothing to increase their revenue by imposing a sanitary cess or enhancing the house tax, as advised by the Collector. A new assessment list was published in December 1923, but owing to the dilatory tactics of the Managing Committee, and the friction between them and the President, whose action was, as shown by the inquiry, in certain respects, unconstitutional, it has not been brought into force, with the consequence that the Municipality have lost heavily thereby. The loss is estimated at Rs. 14,843.

/ 6. It is thus clear that the Municipality are incompetent, have abused and misused their powers, and are incapable of exercising control over their Executive Committees and Officers and that in the interests of the public good it is necessary that the present Municipality should be dissolved.

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONNAIRE.

The following is the concluding portion of the Taxation Enquiry Committee's Questionnaire, part of which appeared in our issues of Monday and Tuesday:—

139. Do you agree with the following propositions?—

- (1) "Taxes on inheritance ought to be levied at unchanging rates in order to secure equality in the distribution of their burden."
- (2) "No personal tax can be administered with safety, facility and equity unless it covers the whole of an economic community represented by a nation."
- (3) "The most promising solution would seem to be in a system by which all inheritance taxes should be levied and collected by the Federal Government, but a distribution of the revenue arranged between the Federal Government and the several States."

140. A schedule of rates in force in different countries is attached as Annexure P. Do you consider any of these appropriate to India?

141. The following ways have been suggested of meeting the difficulties arising out of the joint family system:—

- (a) to apply the tax to the share of the deceased;
- (b) to tax the whole property of the family on the decease of each managing member;
- (c) to make an annual or periodical levy similar to that made in Europe in the case of continuing corporations e.g., by the English Corporation Duty, or the now repealed Increment Value Duty.

Do you consider any of these to be appropriate, or can you suggest any other?

142. Do you accept the proposition "that in the case of the larger landholders the administrative difficulties occasioned by the absence of any machinery for the collection of such a tax is insignificant as the law and practice of succession is analogous to that of England, and a similar machinery can be easily instituted to collect this item of revenue?"

143. As regards the smaller proprietors, is the difficulty described in the following passage one peculiar to India?

"There could no great objection to the Succession Duty, if very small properties are exempted, say, those under Rs. 5,000 value. There is, however, the plea, urged long ago by Sir James Stephen, that a succession duty in India would operate most inequitably as, under the system of joint family and joint ownership in the family property, the demise of the head of the family in most instances would be an occasion, not of additional strength to the survivors, but rather of weakness, owing to the earning member of the family being cut off, and the consequent difficulty of making the property pay. As far as this argument affects the case of small proprietors, it is unanswerable."

144. Presumably payment would be enforced primarily by invalidating transfers of property by persons who had not secured probate or a succession certificate. Would it be practicable to enforce it in the case of movable property other than stocks and shares? How could a valuation of other property be secured?

145. If you agree that the tax should be centrally controlled, what is the most appropriate agency for levying it?

146. The tax in England is levied on all estates in excess of £100. What would in your opinion be an appropriate exemption limit in the case of India?

DIVISION OF THE PROCEEDS.

147. A memorandum is attached as Annexure Q in which the law and practice of Federal States in other parts of the world in respect of the division of taxes between the Federal and State Governments is stated. A leading writer sums up the possible plans under the following heads and recommends a combination of the second, third and fourth. Do you consider that this offers a suitable basis for a critically correct distribution?

- (1) The taxes are assessed by local authorities with additions for the use of the Central Government.
- (2) The tax is assessed by the Central authority with additions for local purposes.
- (3) The separation of the sources of

Finance, page 457.

Stamp: Fundamental Principles of Taxation, page 21.

§ Tausung: Principles of Economics, Volume II, page 685.

revenue; that is, certain taxes are utilised for central and others for local purposes.

(4) The division of the yield; that is, the revenues are collected by the Central authorities, but a portion of the yield is assigned to the localities.

(5) The system of subventions or payments from the Central to the Local Governments or from the Local to the Central Government.

148. When the Federal Government of the United States was dependent almost entirely upon the customs revenue, it was found that it was faced with "the dreary alternative of embarrassing surplus and embarrassing deficit." Is there a danger of a similar result arising out of the fact that the revenues of the Central Government in India are largely dependent on fluctuations in trade?

149. Is the present division, which proceeds entirely upon the basis of separation of sources, equitable as between provinces that are mainly commercial and mainly agricultural, respectively?

150. Is it practicable to arrive at a more satisfactory distribution by broadening the basis of division under such a combination of methods as is above suggested?

151. To take question of separation of sources first, do you consider that the difference of systems and the close connection of the land revenue administration with the general administrative arrangements make it essential that the land revenue should continue to be a provincial source of revenue?

152. "First among taxes naturally and almost necessarily national are taxes on exports and imports, based upon international trade and national markets and for this reason national in character."

Do you accept the above reasoning?

153. When export duties are levied on goods that can be identified as the produce of a particular province, do you consider that there is a case for allotting them to the province concerned?

154. Do similar considerations obtain in relation to excise? The Indian excise system is peculiar in so far as the policy pursued of raising the duties as high as they will go without giving rise to, uncontrollable illicit practices has led to the imposition of a large variety of different rates on country spirits. The rates in the case of locally made foreign liquor, opium and hemp drugs, however, tend to equality.

Would you advocate the reservation to the Central Government of a basic rate in each case subject to the right of the Local Governments to add a provincial rate and to retain the proceeds of the privilege of vend?

155. If tobacco were made subject to taxation, would you treat it in the same way?

156. Income tax and succession duties are generally regarded as taxes that must be levied at uniform rates and centrally administered, because businesses are not confined to single States, while varying rates are apt to cause transfers of business to the localities where the tax is lightest. Do you accept this reasoning? Do you consider that a division of the proceeds is practicable? If so, on what principle should it be based?

157. Do similar considerations apply to duties on transactions levied through stamp duties? Would you draw a distinction in this case between judicial and non-judicial stamps?

158. Are there any other taxes to which you would apply any of the three principles mentioned above?

159. If you do not accept these principles, on what other lines of division would you proceed?

160. Do you agree that local bodies "should rely primarily upon revenues feasible to the principles of benefits, such as special assessments and fees of all kinds, . . . upon the tax on real estate and especially upon land taxes; and so far as further revenues are needed . . . upon additions to the income-tax," which might take the form of a business or profession tax?

161. Is the present system under which the district boards rely principally upon surcharges upon the land revenue or a corresponding charge on annual value satisfactory? Should any limit be imposed by law upon such surcharges?

162. In most states, the Central, Provincial and Local Governments are not allowed to tax the property or transactions of one another. Should this principle be applied to India? If not, can you distinguish any principles which should regulate such taxation?

MACHINERY OF TAXATION.

163. "There are certain cases in which an agency of whatever nature by which a service is performed is certain, from the nature of the case, to be virtually single, in which a practical monopoly, with all the power it confers of taxing the community, cannot be prevented from existing." These considerations apply to the Post Office, Telegraphs, Telephones, Irrigation, Electric Power, Water Supply, Drainage Gas and Electric Lighting. Do you advocate State enterprise with the attendant power of taxation in such cases?

164. The services which are or have been monopolised in other countries include pawn shops and life insurance. Would you support monopolies of any such services in India?

165. Another class of monopolies consists of monopolies of articles, the production or import of which is placed under State control for the purpose of regulation. Of these Bastable writes as follows:

"To place the manufacture of an article in the hands of the State is a strong measure, to be justified only by very cogent reasons; but where the need of revenue is great, this sacrifice of a particular business to secure complete freedom for the others may be desirable. It cannot be dispensed of by an appeal to the principle of non-interference, as a rule, peremptorily binding on the State. The real point to

* Bullock: Selected Readings in Public Finance, page 772.

† American Economic Association—Report of the Committee on Co-ordination in Taxation, 1919.

‡ Shah Sixty years of Indian Finance, page 328.

§ Seligman: Essays in Taxation, pages 663 et seq.

be aimed at is to secure the needed revenue with the smallest amount of restriction, a result sometimes best attained through monopoly." Annexure R gives a list of articles in respect of which monopolies are in force in different countries. Do you approve of the principle of monopoly in the case of any of these articles?

166. The present administration of salt, opium and hemp drugs in India is based largely on monopoly, while in the case of spirits, a monopoly of wholesale supply is in force. Would you recommend any extension of these features of the system?

167. The following statement sums up the result of experience in the United States of America:— "Conditions of administration are about as important as the rate of taxation in determining the success or failure of property and income taxes. Under a purely local system of administration there never was and never will be a generally satisfactory assessment of either income or property, for reasons perfectly familiar to us all. Central control of the system of assessment is necessary for the successful operation of either a property or an income tax, and hardly more so for the one than for the other."

Do you think it is applicable *mutatis mutandis* to conditions in India?

168. In the last century practically all taxation functions were combined over a large part of India in the hands of the Land Revenue staff. Owing to the advance of specialisation this staff now conducts very few such functions other than those directly connected with the land. Are there any other taxation functions which they could now undertake? If not, is the staff excessive for its present duties?

169. Prior to the Reforms combined staffs were employed on the administration of taxes which are now controlled by different Governments, as in the case of Salt and Excise. Has the breaking up of these establishments resulted in any decrease in efficiency or increase in expense? Is any new combination possible: for instance, as between the staff responsible for Salt, Customs and minor ports?

170. Do any proposals for similar combinations arise from suggestions you may have made in respect of the questions relating to the central administration and division of taxes?

171. Mr. Adams' wrote in relation to the Wisconsin income tax: "The greatest need of the tax system was a set of officers not dependent for the retention of their offices upon the favour of the people whom they assess." In Switzerland most of the cantons have provision for the revision of assessments by a special authority. In France all appointments are vested in the Prefect subject to rules fixed by general statute. Even the officer who administers the octroi in a municipality is not appointed by the municipal authority. Similar central control is imposed over the local administrations in Germany. Does your experience of administration of taxes by authorities subordinate to popular bodies confirm the experience of these democratic countries in regard to the desirability of independence of electorates and central control?

* Seligman: Essays in Taxation, page 677.

† Mill: Principles of Political Economy, Book V, Chapter XI, paragraph 11.

‡ Bastable: Public Finance, page 530.

* Bullock: Selected Readings in Public Finance, page 482.

* Bullock: Selected Readings in Public Finance, page 411.

† Poincaré: How France is Governed, page 66.

* Bullock: Selected Readings in Public Finance, page 752.

"AN IDEAL INSTITUTION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

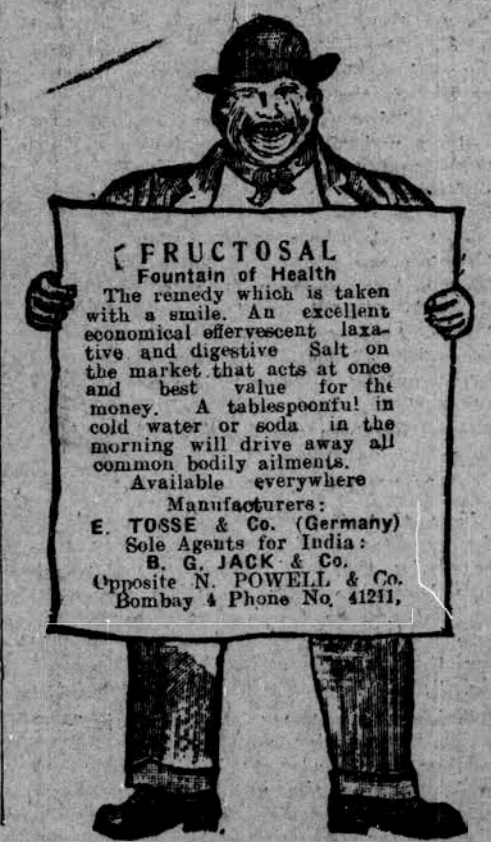
Sir,—I would like to bring humbly before you the following facts for your kind consideration:—

In the "Bombay Chronicle" of Monday, December 29th 1924, you published the presidential address of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah. Sir Ibrahim has drawn the attention of the public to a charitable school at Randar which is maintained along with a free hostel to all Sunni-Muslim Students. (A full fledged High School combined with a primary school, named Madrasa-R-Ahmedia, Veranacular School). He says it is an ideal institution.

Please, therefore, let the Public know through your esteemed paper that the school, Sir Ibrahim meant is no other than "Madrasa-E-Mohammedia Pipediwala High School and Hostel." Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours etc.,

A. B. ISMAIL.

Tiwada, Rander Dec 31st.



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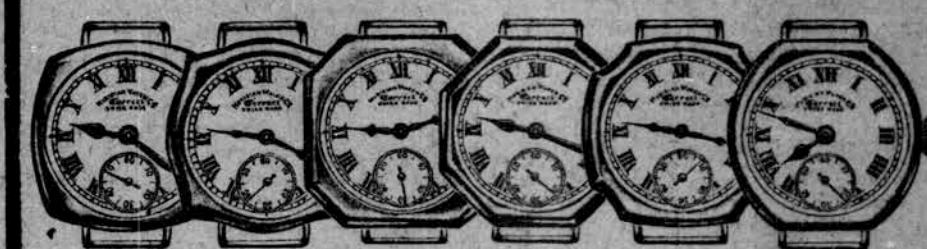
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NEED OF FOREIGN
PROPAGANDA

A WORD TO BRITISHER.

MR. MUDALIAR'S ADDRESS.

The following is the concluding portion of the Presidential Address of Mr. A. R. Mudaliar delivered at the First All-India Non-Brahmin Conference held at Belgaum on 25th December:—

There is one work which has been very much neglected and which ought to be undertaken by all parties. We have been absolutely insular in our activities; we have hardly taken account of the forces that are abroad in the world and we have not given a thought to the inter-action of these world forces which have a very great effect on the fortunes of a nation. The old and antique notion that a nation can be self-contained—remote from that busy world—is unsound as the idea that a man can develop without coming into contact with his fellow creatures. We have to go out into the world; we have to preach our religion and our philosophy to other nations; we have to give expression to our political aims and aspirations to other peoples than our own; we have to show especially to the nations of Europe that we are not the half-civilized savages that we are pictured to be. There are people who will readily report that we should set our own house in order first, before we can do these things; but I believe that the solution of domestic problems will be sooner reached by the experience which we shall acquire through such work outside our own country. I have seen how western nations are anxious to get into touch with one another and what pains they take to interpret their country to others and I consider this one of the most important items of our programme.

There is again the question of our position in other countries. I am not referring to the Colonies alone but to the various European countries where Indians are going in large numbers and where Indian commerce is gradually making way. I regret very much that the resolution of Sir Sivayam Iyer for attaching an Indian section to the British consulates and embassies has not been given effect to yet. Its fulfilment cannot be exaggerated. The Indian stands aloof from all the life of the European peoples to-day and suffers in consequence. Even her raw products would find a better market if only she found proper advisers to guide her. Any one who has seen the activities of the British or American consulates realises that one of their main functions is the protection of the trade of their respective countries. In fact in important European capitals as in Berlin, there are Commercial Secretariats attached to the embassies. In other less important places as in Marseilles or Toulon there are British Chambers of Commerce whose President is the British Consul or Vice-consul of the place. And their main purpose is to put the merchant at home in touch with the trade of these foreign places, to advise him as regards the financial status of a prospective customer and generally to find a market for their country's produce. One feels that the diplomatic work of a consulate is not any more important than the commercial and that in fact diplomacy is itself a handmaid to commerce. And no wonder that the western nations are in the position of vantage which they are to-day. What is the position of India on this point? Even the High Commissioner in England has yet to prove that he is of the slightest use to the Indian merchant. That with these terrible handicaps Indians, especially of your presidency, have been able to make such progress is a remarkable proof of their capacity. But the time has come when the state should step in and try to act fairly by the trader and merchant. I think therefore we should try to induce the Government to attach an Indian Commercial Secretariat or an Indian section generally to every British consulate in the continent of Europe and in America. That the Colonies may not have such a body is no argument against the proposal. There is no comparison between the commerce and resources of a continent like India and the Colonies. When such a step has been taken the formation of Indian Chambers of Commerce in some of the bigger cities can be taken up by the Indian Mercantile Community.

And that leads me to the question of an Indian Mercantile Marine. It is an eloquent fact that while the recommendations of some committees are being given effect to with such feverish haste, we have yet to see practical progress in the direction of giving effect to the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee. It is not my purpose to-day to go into the question of how the splendid Indian Marine which existed for centuries and carried on not merely coastal trade, but trade on the broad seas and brought the Indian rarities to the markets of the Levantine border, to the sandy coasts of Arabia, the fertile valleys of Persia and even the Egyptian territories, now such a Marine has disappeared altogether. Nor do I wish to show to you the terrible handicaps which are in the way of the healthy development of such a Marine, the system of deferred rebates, the unfair cuts that are effected by powerful companies; I have not got the time to tell you numerous ways in which self-governing countries help their Marine, the reservation of coastal traffic, the subventions to such companies, the bounties and subsidies or naval construction, the postal and mail discounts given to them. These have been examined by that Committee and a very modest moderate proposal has been placed before the Government. There has arisen no circumstance since the report was published which I think deserves careful consideration. The Lee Commission has suggested and the suggestion has been accepted by the Government that the mem-

bers of the All-India services should be entitled to a certain number of free passages to and from England for themselves and their families. Here is a case where help could be given to an Indian venture without any very great sacrifice. The Government may guarantee that its servants would be asked to travel by a particular line of steamers if within a definite period of say three years, an Indian Company is formed which would undertake the weekly service of passenger traffic between Bombay and London. We shall wait and see if the suggestion is acted upon.

A WORD TO THE BRITISHER.

And here let me speak quite frankly to the Britisher what we Indians feel about our own condition, the future of our country, and the attitude of the ordinary Englishman to the aspirations of the country. So much of desultory talk is being heard of what is good for India, what its real needs are and what is most essential in the interests of its teeming millions, that I sometimes wonder whether they are really incapable of visualising the feelings and sentiments of us Indians. I would ask, the Britisher, who speaks as though the Indian is incapable of understanding the implications of his wishes or unable to realise the true interest of his country or his countrymen, to imagine for a moment what his feelings would be if he were by some supernatural power placed in the position that Indians occupy to-day. Fancy a Frenchman, or Italian, ruling Great Britain and asking the Englishman to accept what is offered and to be grateful for favours already received, because forsooth, he knows what is best for them and they are incapable of realising their own true interests. Fancy a foreigner coming and preaching a sermon to you about your working classes, the scandalous manner in which they have been treated in the past, the inequities heaped on the submerged tenth, the crying evils of unemployment and the humiliations of the poor and the helpless in your country; fancy a stranger giving you perfect laws, judicious powers, unerring justice and irrefragable administrators and yet the people of your country are kept at arm's length, treated with scant courtesy if not with open hostility in other realms, at every step made painfully conscious of the fact that they are a subject race, humiliated in the eyes of the other great nations, incapable of protecting themselves against foreign invasions and hopelessly indebted to other nations for every single industry of any importance to a civilised nation! Would the Englishman accept such a position with resignation, would he settle down with a sense of satisfied security, would you who sing with just pride your national anthems and your Rule Britannia, I ask would you then follow the advice which is so constantly given to us Indians and would you rest content when others chide you for lack of gratitude. Just picture to yourself, men of a proud past who have sacrificed so much of the content of your race for drinking deep from the pure fountain of liberty and equality, what your response would be for those who exhort you to leave well alone because you enjoy the blessings of a just rule which has brought you a measure of peace and security! And why then do you feel that we Indians are animated with different feelings, why then do you condemn us of rank ingratitude, why then do you upbraid us as political agitators incapable of appreciating what is good for our country, when we know perfectly well what your own attitude would have been were you ever in our position! Is it that you wish us to follow the well-known adage slightly adapted, "Do as we wish you to do, but do not do as we would have done ourselves were we in your position."

CONCLUSION.

I have traced the history of the non-Brahmin movement and shown to you its genesis, its development, the vicissitudes it had to pass through and its present place in the politics of this country. I have attempted to give you an idea of the need that there is at the present day for the permeation of the faith of this movement and of its vital doctrines among politicians of all classes. I have told you what forces we who are constitutionalists have to fight against and how we are called upon to play an important part in the present transitional stage when we are struggling for political freedom. Fanatics on one side may itch to break the constitution, to scrap the reforms and to plunge the country into chaos; fanatics on the other may burn to wipe out or to exist the political agitator, to rule with an iron hand and to sit tight without budging an inch depending on the steel frame and its omnipotence; but the mass of sensible folk know quite well that, whatever else may happen in such a struggle, it is certain that their happiness and prosperity will be sacrificed.

If therefore, it were to act only as a buffer between these contending forces and so break the otherwise shattering shock of their impact, there would be something to be said for the existence of the non-Brahmin movement. But the case for its existence rests on broader and better foundations than that. It is not because it offers a negative and impassive resistance to the twin assaults of reaction and revolution that the movement claims the support of thinking men and women; it is because it is itself a force of living and constructive power which India cannot do without. The non-Brahmin movement stands not for fear but faith, not for terrorism but trust, not for class but for the entire community. Its appeal is to the conscience as well as to reason. Believing in the infinite value of every human soul it seeks to liberate the spirit of man from every needless fetter, and regarding him as a moral being, it endeavours to secure him in the privilege of free choice. It brings into relief the diverse aspects of a nation's life and emphasises the fact that any lopsided development or attention to only one phase of reform is fatal to real political advance. The principle of departmentalism, fatal enough in the realm of administration, is still more fatal in the realm of thought. The various problems with which a citizen has to deal are not isolated, but vitally and essentially

inter-related and it is hopeless to attempt to tackle any one of them as though it existed in a water-tight compartment.

A BATTERED CARAVANSERAI.

That was the great mistake which the Indian National Congress of old committed, when it eschewed all social questions and relegated industrial problems to a separate platform, when it ceased to take note of the havoc that differences of caste, creed and religion, did in the attempts at unifying the nation. That is the mistake which the Congress of to-day does when like a battered Caravanserai, it is attempting to envelop in its vast tent men of all persuasions and of none, men as far removed in political thought, in social ideals and in religious doctrines as any two people can possibly be and when it seeks to bring on a common platform men who, for the nonce, have the same opinion on a few stray and fragmentary subjects, without trying to probe the root causes of differences and trying to solve them finally and for ever. The idea that a political organisation can successfully be all things to all men—liberal here and Conservative there, constitutional for some and revolutionary for others, reactionary in this sphere and progressive in that, is the fundamental fallacy on which these organisations are now based. The non-Brahmin movement, if it means anything at all, is a great liberalising, unifying and co-ordinating principle, and it must be applied everywhere if it is to be fully operative anywhere. Our Politics are not a patchwork, a crazy quilt, pieced together from the doctrines of opposing schools of thought; they are a seamless robe, woven from the top throughout, and no sooner do you try to pluck at a loose end than you find your fingers caught in the warp and woof of the very stuff itself.

A GREAT TASK.

We have a great task to fulfil. The problems that face us are of the gravest character and the most careful and anxious thought is required for the solution of these problems. There are those who, as I have already stated, have repeatedly attacked us as unpatriotic and as doing a disservice to the country. We have survived and we shall continue to survive these attacks of a few, these insinuations of the many. Looking back on the political history of the country during the last few years, who can gainsay, if only he is honest and is not obsessed by party prejudice, that the line of policy advocated and adopted by us has been the correct one, that it has helped more than any other policy the development of the country and that in spite of its wanting in glitter and gleam it has advanced the cause of progress. It is up to us now when our policy is being steadily vindicated to pursue the path of constitutionalism, to spread our doctrines over the whole field of Indian politics, to secure the just rights of all communities and to broaden freedom through parliament and to broaden freedom through parliament and to broaden freedom through parliament and to broaden freedom through parliament.

It is the first step and the immediate step that I am most concerned with and it is to that that I would bespeak the earnest attention of my countrymen. Let us not waste the energies of a nation in vain casuistry, in interminable wrangling over the theoretical perfection and imperfections of a scheme, in constant upbraidings and reviling regarding the patriotism of this or that act, in unconvincing argumentation on the evils of communal representation when it is agreed as an immediate necessity. That way lies madness, the ruin of the best interests of the country, the creation of fissiparous tendencies which make the realisation of our ideal absolutely impossible. Let us face facts and stir up our loins to meet the coming struggle.

I have given you an indication of our activities in the coming year and shown you to the best of my ability the contribution that our movement can make to the political salvation of our country. But they are all strictly practical questions and it may be objected that the claims of the ideal have been lost sight of. Not so. The object of the ideal is to provide the mass of ordinary folk with a better world to live in, and to see that they have access to those pleasures of the mind without which no true civilisation is possible, in fact to enable men to rise to the full stature of their manhood. But the ideal is only one side of the same medal of which the practical is the other, and while it is perfectly true that no political appeal deserves to succeed which concerns itself with the material alone, men and women must be made to see how politics affects them in the common things of life before any sustained political interest can be forthcoming. The ideal aspect of politics should never be forgotten, for it is this which above all else makes political work worthwhile. And if the non-Brahmin movement is to become a great energising force in Indian political life it must speak with all the power of a moral imperative. But ideals out of relation to facts soon perish of inanition. What we non-Brahmins have to do is to put the ideal in terms of the practical; to expound policies in terms of the personal, and to convince the electorate that the problems of politics are problems of the home and the individual. Then shall we be within measurable distance of our goal.

THE CALL OF DUTY.

And that goal is not altogether unworthy of our best endeavours. That is the goal for which the late Dr. Nair in my Presidency and His Highness the late Sri Sahu Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur in yours fought and fought so valiantly. In fighting for that goal we have already shed the most costly blood. Does not the voice of the departed speak to you? Do you not hear the clarion call of duty? Does not the idea of elevating your countrymen, of making the oppressed and depressed, of the downtrodden masses rise to the full sta-

ture of manhood, of getting equal opportunities of service to all, of instilling into them ideas of loyalty to God, Crown, and Country stir you up into enthusiasm? Does it not make your blood pulsate more quickly and does it not tingle your nerves, this great idea of giving your country and nation its proper place in the fore-front in the comity of nations? Are you not consumed with the desire to serve a great democratic cause? Does it give you sleepless nights and restless days? Then only can our cause be blessed with success. Would that I had the eloquence to stir your energies, would that I had the fervour, the missionary zeal to make converts of you to the noblest and the most blessed cause in the world. If I could make even a dozen young men of Belgaum ardent converts of the cause, men who will go mad over its ideals, its tenets and its goal, I should have done my duty. But my tongue is all too weak and my language all too poor to do justice to the cause.

Young men, men imbued with the right spirit, men who are not carried away by the first eloquent appeal of the wayfarer, those are wanted. Organisation and intense propaganda, ceaseless activity is what is wanted. The excellence of the cause is not all sufficing. Pray to God but keep your powder dry! was what the great general said on the field of battle. So it is in the political world and I can do no better than repeat the appeal in those beautiful lines of the poet:

Send out the summons East and West
And South and North, let all be there,
Where He who pitied the oppressed
Swings out in sun and air.

Leave studied wit and guarded phrase
For those who think but do not feel;
Let men speak out in words which raise
Where'er they fall, an answering blaze
Like flints which strike the fire from steel.

RAJASTHAN HINDI SAMMELAN.

Mr. Kunwar Madan Singh and Mr. Khemanaud Rahat, Ajmere write:—

It is strongly felt that Rajputana needs a provincial organisation for the propagation and cultivation of Hindi language in the different States of this province. No doubt the Native States of Rajputana are decidedly more thoroughly Hindi speaking than any other province. But the fact remains that there are so many dialects in this province. Every State has a tinge of provincialism in her language which makes it markedly distinct from the rest of the lot. The commonly accepted and refined form of Hindi should be more vigorously introduced to form a common bond of love and unity.

These States are the storehouse of old manuscripts which perhaps never see light

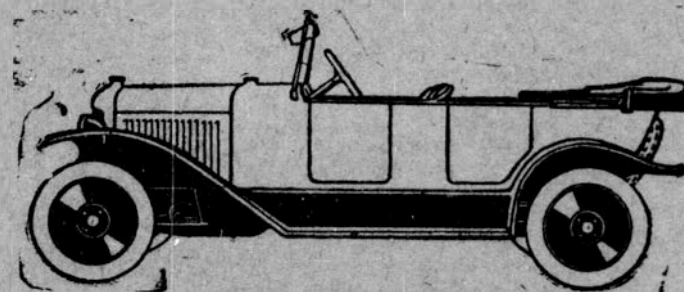
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of the day. Some of them must be exceedingly precious and will shed a glorious lustre on the literary world. It is hoped that a lot of material of several varieties can be procured that is bound to prove invaluable to the historian. An influential strong organisation is needed to conduct the research work and to edit and publish important and useful manuscripts. To reinstate the dignity of Hindi where it is neglected and to popularise the national language by introducing it in the Courts and in the villages an institution of the kind is an indispensable necessity. The want of a common literary language has harassed the progress of the mental development of the people of these parts in no mean degree and the present sorry state of affairs to a certain extent at least can be ascribed to this cause. This Sammelan is sure to progressively remove this drawback and will supply a platform where people of different walks of life and of different views may meet to discuss and to exchange views.

We hope this idea will be publicly supported by all the lovers of Hindi and the well wishers of Rajasthan and at no distant date we will be able to meet to concert measures for the furtherance and the final achievement of the said object. Gentlemen wishing to correspond on the subject will please address their communications to Khema Nand Rahat Bakshiji ki Muli Kothi Mohalla, Ajmere.

PLIGHT OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE." Sir—I beg to draw the attention of the Development Department through your column, to the fact that before the formation of the Co-operative Housing Societies at Andheri the public as well as the members of these Societies were assured by Mr. Perry, I.C.S., Collector and promoter of the Andheri scheme that they will be provided

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with facilities such as roads, Jogeswari Station, water connections, lights, etc., but unfortunately all these assurances remain on papers and members for months have been waiting in despair to see them fulfilled. The B.B. & C.I. Railway authorities who had promised a Railway station at Jogeswari by January 1925 have after repeated petitions, informed that the station will be completed by May 1925. The water connections which have been already laid down by the Development Department, are awaiting permission of the B.B. & C.I. Railway to lay pipes at level crossing, since about four months and the people here are put to great hardships for want of water. As regards the road from Jogeswari there appears no sign of any work in contemplation.

Such is the condition of the residents who are every day waiting in despair. They hope the authorities concerned will look to their grievances and remedy them without further delay. Three Societies are mainly affected namely, (1) The Hindu Friends' Co-operative Housing Society (2) The Kanara Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society and (3) The Parsee Malkam Bagh—Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT OF ANDHERI.

CONVENTION OF YOUNG THEOSOPHISTS

DR. ARUNDALE'S MESSAGE.

The Convention of Young Theosophists closed its Bombay Session at the Elphinstone High School on last Saturday morning, when Miss Mithan A. Tata, M.Sc., Bar-at-Law, presided. Good many resolutions were passed, the most important one being that of affiliating the Youth Lodges all over India to the International League of Youth at its Headquarters in London. The following message from Dr. George S. Arundale, which was sent out by him from the North Sea, was then read:—

"Comrades, I most earnestly trust you are laying, or have had, a most inspiring assemblage of Young Theosophists during the Bombay Convention, and that you will all feel immensely stimulated to make 1925—the Jubilee Year of Great Society—a year of Great Endeavours in the direction of bringing many more young people into membership of the Theosophical Society, and through such membership to that wonderful Peace and ever-deepening and more joyful purpose, to which the Society is the open door."

The keener your activity to this end the letter for India, for India's future depends upon her active homage at the Shrine of Brotherhood, both at home and in the cause of brotherhood between the nations and faiths of the world. Rededicate yourselves on this auspicious occasion to the ardent service of the one Great Principle of Life—Brotherhood, so that at the Jubilee Celebrations of the Society at Adyar in December next you may have the contentment of knowing that you have had been tireless throughout the year to bring home to India's youth the joy of drinking at the fountain of wisdom, hope, courage, peace and power—Theosophy.

Do not be too cautious, though avoiding extravagance, in planning your Jubilee Year Campaign. Put all your force into wise effort, leaving the results to God. I would suggest planning in two directions: First, the spread of Theosophy (a) as to its principles, (b) as to its practice in one or other of the fields of human life; second, the development of your organisation in its various existing departments and possibilities, particularly aiming at having a Youth Lodge wherever possible, always at centres of population, but also in the villages, seeing to it that these lodges move in the direction of becoming both embryo communities and also centres of service for their surrounding areas.

Do not hesitate to plan further than you can at present see your way. Dream great dreams. Have wide visions. And then tread steps by steps unrelenting to the far-off goal. It may be nearer than you think for, in these days of the world's rebirth, we traverse, as Mr. Lloyd George said, may be even centuries in the course of a few short years. May I say without irreverence that God is in a hurry just now, and lends His aid to those who are in a hurry too? But hurry deliberately. Hurry carefully. Hurry slowly! Do not be disappointed if events come otherwise than you have planned. Work for the best as you see it, and the best will come of God sees it.

"Bharat Mata Kū-Jai."
GEORGE S. ARUNDALE.

The North Sea,
December, 9th, 1924.

FEEL FACTS AND FACE FACTS.

In closing the session of the Youth Convention, Miss Tata said that a new year of usefulness had opened before them, in which they could play their part as young theosophists. They knew that it was in the nature of youth to be joyous, to expect the most from life. Buoyancy was the chief characteristics of youth. It was that something which prevented the sinking feeling in them when things go wrong. That trait needed cultivation; for natural buoyancy did not last long as years passed by, and was often replaced by a sort of blase feeling. Yet to be buoyant was not to be frothy. Most of their activities, whenever they managed to be active—was more froth and hubbly than Indians, were too apt to have periods of intense excitement and often thoughtless activity. After some time they fizzed out and took very little interest in things. What they wanted was a steady push in them that would carry them forward—not mere explosions of enthusiasm and then vacancy. They had heard so much of the spirituality of Indians and so on. Often the speaker wondered whether they were not making a mistake. whether they were not mistaking self-complacency and lethargy for peace and backboneness for gentleness. It was their national tendency towards dreaminess; what they wanted was a good shaking up, they wanted to feel facts and to face facts. The speaker thought that the Young Theosophist should always be a worker for social reform; there was so much to be done in that direction. In many a younger country in the West, if something had to be done, some social work to be undertaken, people turned to the Theosophists. They knew they were willing practical helpers ready for work. They must make the people in India also feel that about them, they must be made to feel that they would find willing capable helpers. They could take one subject of social reform which she had uppermost in her mind that moment. They knew the appalling customs of mourning at the time of death. Death was an event of great solemnity and dignity. They made it ridiculous. There was the widow renting the air with her wails and beating her head and breast most wildly. As if that was not

enough, they had hired mourners. The whole custom was monstrous. Here they, the Young Theosophists, could help by telling the people their view of life and death and by trying to make people give up these appalling customs.

BEAUTY AND ART.

There was another point on which she felt they as theosophists ought to give more thought: i.e., beauty and art. Most of them knew how in school and college their emotions had been starved, through lack of proper artistic training and after all one could not deny that youth was the time of emotions. What they wanted was to develop the sense and appreciation of beauty and art. Beauty was the other side of Truth and they, who were worshippers of Truth, might also cultivate beauty. On the whole, as a nation, they were sadly under-developed in the sense of the artistic. It could be their mission to round off the angularities, so to speak, and induce great beauty in their surroundings. They knew what great effect surroundings had on personality and character. Beautiful harmonious, clean surroundings gave a sense of exhilaration and peace. In the West that point of view was greatly stressed and all the youth movements paid a great attention to that cultivation of beauty and art. In that respect, perhaps, the work of the women's village councils in England would interest them. Those group of women here doing all they could to beautify the village surroundings; they had what was called the village health and beauty scheme in which the children co-operated. The little ones took the following pledge:—

Name of the village: Beautiful.
I promise not to destroy wild birds' nests nor to take their eggs, nor to pull up plants by the roots, and not to injure animals, trees, plants and flowers.

To do my best to sow seeds or plant trees or flowers in or round the village at least once a year.

Not to throw rubbish, crockery, tins, papers or other rubbish in the fields, lanes, woods or in ponds or streams round about.

To do all I can to make my home, school, village beautiful.

The Young Theosophists could help with that knowledge to solve most of the questions of life satisfactorily and what they might do was to think and then learn to apply their knowledge. For it was no use having that knowledge if they did not apply it and put their Theosophy into practical use.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman of the Convention, the session terminated.

PICTURESQUE INDIAN STATE

MINERAL RESOURCES OF CHITRAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
Chitral is a picturesque Indian State on the Himalayas. Its ruler is an enlightened Mahomedan Prince. A British Resident with his staff is stationed at Chitral. It is situated at a height of 4850 feet in the Hindukush range. It has an area of 8800 square miles. Chitral is bordered in the North and West by Afghanistan, the East by Kashmir and the South by British India. Chitral is 100 miles from the nearest Railway station.

The geographical position of Chitral, however, makes the question of communication an important one. From Nowshera on the main line to Beshawar runs a broad gauge railway up to Dargai, a distance of 40 miles. From Dargai over the Malakand pass runs an excellent targa road extending to Chakdara, a distance of 22 miles. A substantial iron bridge is laid over the Swat river at the Chakdara crossing, and a broad katcha road runs some 20 miles further and extends as a fair mountain road through Dir: a distance of 90 miles. At every twelve miles from Chakdara is a protected mud Fort under a Jemadar and about 50 men for the purpose of keeping the communication open with Chitral and the North. There is a daily dak passing through these areas all the year round. The roads between Chitral and the surrounding Frontier States are guaranteed by the Ruling Chiefs. Looting and attacking travellers is very scarce. The Indian traders are, therefore, safe and the Britisher commands respect and his property and person is considered sacred.

The people of Chitral are kindly, light-hearted, assembling more of the type of Kashmiris. Fanaticism is scarce. They are very progressive and interested in all that is going on in the other parts of India and the world.

With this introduction, it is necessary now to state that Chitral offers to the present day capitalist a golden opportunity. It is rich in minerals. Gold, silver, antimony, copper, iron, lead, precious stones and several other minerals abound in this mountainous virgin soil. A commercial exploitation of Chitral was made in 1907 and since then, considerable expert opinion has been obtained.

Here we have nature awaiting the hand of man to come forward to place before the world its hidden treasures. A Chinese traveller who visited Chitral some 1400 years ago, mentions Chitral as the "land of gold." Several old mining excavations now in Chitral clearly prove that in former days Chitral was famous for its precious minerals.

In the event of a successful flotation of a Company, the question of transport will form an essential item. In that connection, thousands of transport animals are handy in Chitral and the surrounding Hill States. Labour, another important asset, will also form an easy matter for solution. As it will find work to the tribes all over the Frontier, and will eventually solve the present Frontier problem. The Government of India are contemplating the opening of an aeroplane service between Chitral and Rasulpur.

It is understood that a well-known Bombay Banker has recently visited Chitral and brought several specimens of various minerals including certain precious metals to Bombay. The Chief of Chitral has granted him a lease and several concessions, which has been approved by the Foreign Office of the Government of India.

The trade depression and the unemployment problems in India can only be solved by the unearthing of the precious treasures hidden in the bowels of mother earth. This is an important point for Government to consider.

LAND-GRABBING IN KENYA.

EXPLOITING THE EAST AFRICAN NATIVE.

"The Nation and the Athenaeum" writes in a leading article:—

The working are beginning to turn in Kenya, as anyone may see who will look through a file of East African papers—not yet, it is true, the inarticulate black worms who are the worst sufferers from the Kenya system of Government, but the white worms, those white settlers who have at last been shocked into protest against the Government's methods of disposing of the land and its inhabitants. We say "at last" because, although for many years now a small body of people in this country have been protesting against the way in which the East African native has been expropriated in the interests of wealthy settlers, they have received very little support from the white settlers, the majority of whom have, in fact, disapproved of this policy. Now, however, in two cases of the proposed transfer of land by the Government to private persons, a quite considerable chorus of indignant protest has been raised in Kenya by the white settlers themselves. The two cases are worth studying, for they show that the iniquitous system of land-grabbing and expropriation is still in force. Both of them have been the subject of questions in Parliament, but unfortunately neither the Members who asked nor the Ministers who answered the questions appear to have been in full possession of the facts, and they even confused the two cases, which are absolutely distinct.

The first case does not actually involve the expropriation of any natives, but it is extremely interesting because the protest by the white settlers against the proposed land deal has been much louder and more widespread than in any other case. It is, perhaps, significant that those who, it is alleged, would be injured by the deal are the less wealthy and fortunate settlers, while the gainer would be one of the largest and wealthiest settlers in Kenya, the man who many people regard as the "Power behind the Throne," Lord Delamere. Lord Delamere and his relations have become the owners of large areas, running into hundreds of square miles, of some of the best land in the colony; he is a member of both the Executive and the Legislative Councils. Among his possessions Lord Delamere owned 20,000 acres of land on Laikipia, from which territory he was to some extent instrumental in getting the Masai tribe evicted a dozen years ago. It had been previously known that the Government proposed to give to Lord Delamere in exchange for these 20,000 acres 60,000 acres of land to the north which had been set aside for a Soldier Settlement scheme and had either not been disposed of or had reverted to Government.

LORD DELAMERE'S STATEMENT.
The protests against this deal and against its having been arranged in secret, became at once so violent that Lord Delamere made a public statement. The important points in his explanation were the following. He had not been present at the Executive Council when the transfer was discussed. The transfer had been suggested first to his manager by the Government Commissioner of Lands. His 20,000 acres was first-class land, "too good for sheep"; the land which he was taking in exchange "had very little water on it," and was useless. He had had very little to do with the exchange, which had been negotiated by his manager.

Lord Delamere's explanation only increased the protests. A Nyeri settler wrote to the "East African Standard" stating that the land which Lord Delamere was giving up was worth 6s. per acre, while the land which he was being given was worth 12s. 6d. per acre, so that for every 6s. he was receiving 27s. 6d. Mr. W. S. Bastard, another settler, stated that "the block of farms Delamere has taken... can be made the most valuable block of irrigable land in the Colony." He and many others protested at the practice of land being transferred by Government in secret and no public auction of lands being held. "Not one single farm has yet been sold by public auction in Laikipia," W. Kenya, or N. Kenya, but under the "Secret System" the pick of the farms is being taken and the dregs only will be left. There were dozens of landless settlers who would be only too willing to take up such land as that transferred to Lord Delamere, if it were offered for public auction.

The Nyeri District Committee, a semi-official body appointed by Government, joined in the protests, but the Governor, Sir Robert Coryndon, stated his intention of seeing the matter through, although Lord Delamere had offered to withdraw. The final word rests with the Colonial Office.

A SECRET SYSTEM.

We have given this case in detail, because it throws light upon the other, and we think more important—cases in which the interests of the less wealthy settlers are not so directly involved, but in which the transfers lead to the expropriation of natives. What makes such transfers so easy for the Kenya Government is precisely this "Secret System" of transfer. Here is a disgraceful case which has occasioned some public protests from the more enlightened settlers.

To the north of the 60,000 acres which it is proposed to give to Lord Delamere there lies a Game Reserve. In the southern part of the Reserve there lives a tribe, numbering perhaps 20,000, the Samburu. They are a pastoral people. Our information is that the Government proposed to sell to an influential and wealthy Kenya settler a large block of this southern portion of the Game Reserve, now in the possession of the Samburu. Part of this amiable scheme involved the prevention of access by the Samburu to water supplies which are essential to them at periods of drought if they stay in or near their present position. So it was also proposed to remove the tribe bodily from its land and resettle it on land far to the north near Lake Rudolf. Lake Rudolf and the surrounding country are notoriously one of the most pestilential spots in Africa. To remove the Samburu there is simply to decrease their extinction. They will be perpetually subject to raids from their tradi-

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tional enemies, the Turkana, except in so far as the King's African Rifles can maintain order, and those of the tribe and their stock which escape the Turkana will suffer a very high mortality.

The best and most ironical comment upon this proposed transaction of the Kenya Government may be found in the following passage in the Kenya White Paper of July of last year: "Primarily Kenya is an African territory, and his Majesty's Government think it necessary to record their considered opinion that the interests of the African natives must be paramount, and that if, and when, those interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail." Clearly then considered opinion of the Kenya Government of Sir Robert Coryndon is contrary to the considered opinion of His Majesty's Government on this question. Which opinion is to prevail?

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

LAST YEAR'S ACTIVITIES.

The following are extracts from the 57th annual report of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj:—

The Bombay Prarthana Samaj celebrated its 57th year on 1st March, 1924. Its past and present are the same as those of the Prarthana Samaj established by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Calcutta in 1830. Since its establishment the members of the Prarthana Samaj have been endeavouring in their own humble way to live up to its ideal and to spread its message in the country for the last 93 years.

The year began with a sad event in the history of the Prarthana Samaj viz. the death of its revered President Sir Narayan Chandavarkar on 1st March 1924. He became a member of the Prarthana Samaj in 1881 and he remained in it till his death. He was earnestly laboured for the Prarthana Samaj, which among his many activities, was the one movement which he loved most.

The following gentlemen were the Trustees of the property of the Samaj at the beginning of the year:—Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar, Mr. B. K. Karmarkar and Mr. K. N. Karmarkar.

On the death of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar the General Body elected Mr. B. B. Madgavkar a Trustee of the property of the Samaj. At the end of the year there were 66 members living in Bombay and its suburbs, 81 members in India and 29 lady members, in all 176 members.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

The Weekly Divine Services—Were conducted regularly on Sunday evenings in the Prarthana Mandir as usual. The services were preceded by Bhajans.

The "Sudhita Patrika" the organ of the Samaj, has done the work of carrying the message of the Samaj to the general public for the last 33 years.

The Young Theists' Union was founded more than twenty years ago to inspire young men with reverence for the high ideals of Religion and Morality, and to enable them to come in contact with one another in a spirit of natural sympathy and fellowship, and to afford the younger members of the Prarthana Samaj of Bombay facilities for social and religious intercourse.

One remarkable activity of the Young Theists' Union during the year was the movement of the School of Religions. The idea underlying the school is essentially the same as the "Harmony of Religions Series" which was started by the Union two years back, with this difference only that the activities of the School have assumed greater dimensions and appealed to a larger circle of friends than the "Harmony of Religions Series." The school is organized with a view to promote mutual understanding and good-will among different communities by a sympathetic study of the different religions.

The study circle was confined to members only, while the lectures were largely attended by the outside public. In this way this new movement has been able to create a new interest among the public of Bombay in the study of the various religions, and it is hoped that it will continue to bring home to the people

the message of the Brahmo and Prarthana Samajs in a new but effective manner.

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL.
The year commenced with a total of 170 students (146 boys and 24 girls) on roll. In the course of the year there were 126 fresh admissions and 62 withdrawals. The number on roll at the end of the year was therefore 234, of whom 182 were boys and 52 girls. The average daily attendance for the year was 200 and the average roll was 230.

The financial condition of the school was on the whole not quite satisfactory. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 3,968-10-11. The income from all sources amounted to Rs. 17,178-10-0 and the expenditure was Rs. 15,885-15-4.

The school stands in need of more accommodation. It also needs more furniture in the way of benches, desks and cupboards, and more pictures are wanted to decorate the school rooms and make them more attractive. The greatest want felt is however, that of a vernacular school of its own. The teachers have long since wished to carry out a number of improvements in the vernacular course of the students. It is hoped that means to meet these needs will be, ere long, forthcoming.

The Sunday School has been doing the work of imparting religious and moral instruction to the children of the members of the Samaj and others.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The Samaj has been conducting eight Night Schools in all; but it was only during the last year that one Night School was closed owing to want of funds to continue it. The number of pupils on the roll on 1-4-23 was 212. There were 194 withdrawals and 170 fresh admissions during the year. Thus at the end of the year on 31-3-24 there were 186 pupils on the roll.

ARYA MAHILA SAMAJ.

This Samaj which was established in December 1922 completed 41 years. During the year there were 15 lectures, 2 Purans and 7 gatherings.

This year the Samaj raised funds for two new scholarships for college students, a scholarship were awarded to college students and two to students in schools during the year.

There are at present two centres, one at Bandra and the other at Parel for distributing milk to poor infants and women afflicted with illness. Milk worth Rs. 2022-4-0 was distributed at Bandra and milk worth Rs. 883-10-0 at Parel.

The Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar Free Library and Reading Room maintained its popularity as in the previous years.

PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE AND FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

The total number of babies born in the Institution during the year was 109, and 24 were admitted from outside. Adding to the above number the 77 babies already in the institution, 210 in all were nursed during the year. Out of 24 admitted from outside, 29 were handed over personally, 3 by the Police, and one was found on the road near the compound. We are sorry that we had to refuse many babies brought for admission from outside during the year for want of room. For the same reason we were this year very reluctantly compelled to remove the foundling box which was all these years used for leaving babies from outside secretly and safely.

At the beginning of the year there were 29 girls and 22 boys in the Orphanage. During the year 4 girls and 5 boys were transferred from the Foundling Asylum to the Orphanage.

The total number of admissions in the Maternity Home during the year was 127. Of these 125 were widows, one was a deserted wife and one an unmarried girl. 20 of these were able to read and write, one was a school teacher and 106 were illiterate. 57 were Brahmins, 16 Marwadis, 14 Marathas, 12 Kuntis, 6 Vanis, 6 Sonars, 4 Gujarathis, 2 Komtis, 2 Mallis, 1 Rajput, 1 Lonari, 1 Malahani, 1 Shimpi, 1 Bhandari, 1 Prabhu, 3 Sutar and 1 from Belgaum, 2 from Karachi, 2 from Jamkhindi, 1 from Kathiawar, 2 from Sangli, 7 from Khandesh, 2 from Sholapur, 3 from Satara, 1 from Bombay, 5 from H. B. N. Nizam's Dominions, 2 from Thana and 2 from Baroda. 87 paid full fees, 8 half fees and 39 were free.

From the above figures it will be clear that most of the women are supported in the institution by people interested in them. In many cases they are their paramours, who

are anxious to get them back as early as possible. Ladies are made to persuade these women to give up such immoral life. As a result some women prefer to remain in the institution. They are admitted in the House for the homeless, educated and trained as workers.

Our needs:—Large and spacious premises with the necessary equipment. 2. The money to pay off the debt of Rs. 11,800 already incurred, and to defray the annual expenditure of nearly Rs. 30,000. 3. Kind and sympathetic workers. 4. Clothing etc. 5. A separate building for the orphans and a school for them for literary and technical education, and a sincere and devoted worker to take charge of them.

SIKH PRISONERS' FAMILY RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

The following appeal has been sent to us for publication:—

It is unnecessary to emphasise the immediate necessity of helping the families of those heroes who have gone to jail for the cause of their country. It will be remembered that in 1915 and 16 several hundred of returned emigrants, mostly Sikhs, were prosecuted under grave charges of seditious conspiracy and waging war against the King, under Sir Michael O'Dwyer's regime. Some of them were hanged while others were sentenced for transportation for life and their properties were confiscated. Their cases were tried by special tribunals sitting in camera from whose decision there was no appeal. Their cases were not considered even at the time of the Royal Proclamation in 1919 when almost all the other political prisoners were released. To give relief to their families the Central Sikh League organised a fund in 1920 in its Lahore session when a full non-co-operation programme was adopted. Relief has regularly been given to their families and regular reports have been issued. But owing to the official intervention it has not been possible for the Central Sikh League to hold its annual sessions during the last 3 years. The funds have, therefore, been nearly exhausted. The Central Sikh League in its general meeting has decided to collect sufficient money to continue to give relief to their families. The Central Sikh League has called upon every Sikh family to give atleast one rupee to this fund at the time of the coming birth anniversary of Guru Gobind Singh which falls on the 1st January 1925. We hope that not only Sikhs but every Indian family would join hands, with their persecuted Sikh brethren in the hour of their trouble. All contributions may be sent to the General Secretary Central Sikh League, Amritsar, or Sardar Harchand Singh, Rais, Lalpur.

Mangal Singh, President, Central Sikh League, Amritsar.

Hira Singh 'Dard', General Secretary, Central Sikh League.

Amar Singh Jhabal, District Amritsar.

Sundar Singh Mawar, Lyallpur.

Harchand Singh Rais, Lyallpur.

Chandhal Singh, Canadian Jandiala, District Jullundur.

Partap Singh, American-returned, Hoshiarpur.

Thakar Singh, Kapurthala.

Narjain Singh Kandowalia, Amritsar.

Wadhawa Singh Bhalla, District Amritsar.

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ने सीवाय प्रेष मात मरी नवी
असह्यमान्यद्वारा प्रसिद्ध सिद्ध वीरमामुल अक्षी मालवीसालावर
नकली मालावदुल सावध रहा

TILLORI KUNBIS.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST KHOTI SYSTEM.

The Tillori Kunbis who form the main portion of the agriculturist class in the districts of Ratnagiri and Kolaba, immigrate to Bombay in thousands and get employment here mostly as domestic servants. As Agriculturists they are a down-trodden class being subject to the oppression of the Khots (persons with special rights and privileges, responsible for the collection of the land revenue in the villages) and the sowcars or the professional money-lenders who are in many cases the Khots themselves. Literacy is very rare among these people and awakening to the extremely backward condition has been hitherto lacking. Some four years back, however an organisation called the "Tillori Kunbi Samaj-Ummati Sangh" was started by some of the leaders of the community in Bombay and a Co-operative Credit Society was organised by the Social Service League for the members of that community residing in Bombay. The membership of these organisations is about 400 and 50 respectively. The Sangh (Union) aims at the spread of education, economic improvement, reform of social customs, etc.

On the 20th ultimo a social gathering in the form of a Satya-Narayan puja and also a public meeting were held under the auspices of the Union at the Morar Bag, Kandewadi. The public meeting was presided over by Mr. G. K. Desai of the Servants of India Society and Messrs. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., R. S. Asawale, G. N. Sahasrabudhe, A. V. Chitre and others were among those present. The meeting was attended by about 1500 men of the Kunbi Community.

The following were the more important resolutions that were passed:-

(1) This meeting humbly requests the Government immediately to take the necessary steps to put a stop to the abuses resulting from the Khots system which is prevailing in the Ratnagiri district and which is mainly responsible for the moral and economic degradation of the Tillori Kunbi Community.

(2) The meeting requests the Government to take immediate steps to acquire legally the watering places, building sites, grazing grounds and rocky lands wherever they may be in the possession of Khots or Sowkars and hand them over to the village punchayats, so that all people of the village may be equally free to use them, and that the taxes pertaining thereto may be recovered through the respective village punchayats.

(3) This meeting urges the members of the Tillori Kunbi community to refuse to submit to the system of Veth (forced labour) which is illegal and which the Khots have no right to impose upon the tillers of the lands in the villages.

(4) This meeting requests the Ratnagiri District Local Board to appoint and pay the salary of a teacher in the primary school at Humrat in the Taluka of Chiploon which was started some three years ago and is at present conducted by the Kunbis of that village and for which they have built a building at their own expense.

(5) The meeting was addressed by the president and Messrs. Bole, Asawale, Sahasrabudhe and Malt, special stress being laid on education, co-operation and temperance. A vote of thanks to the Chair brought the proceedings of the meeting to a close.

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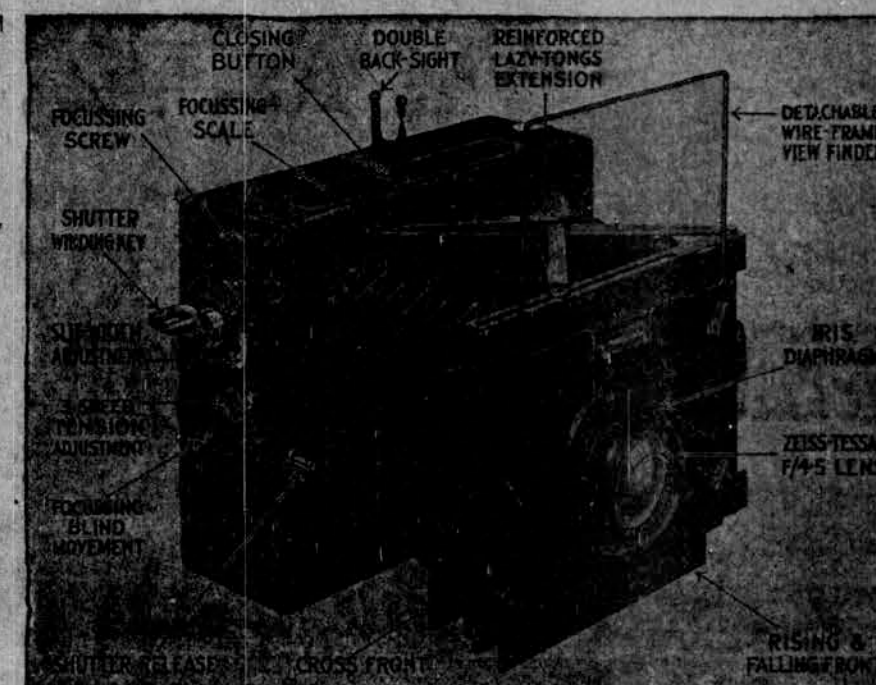
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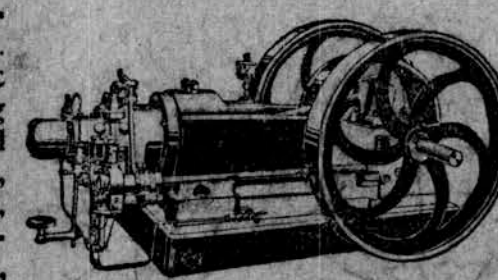
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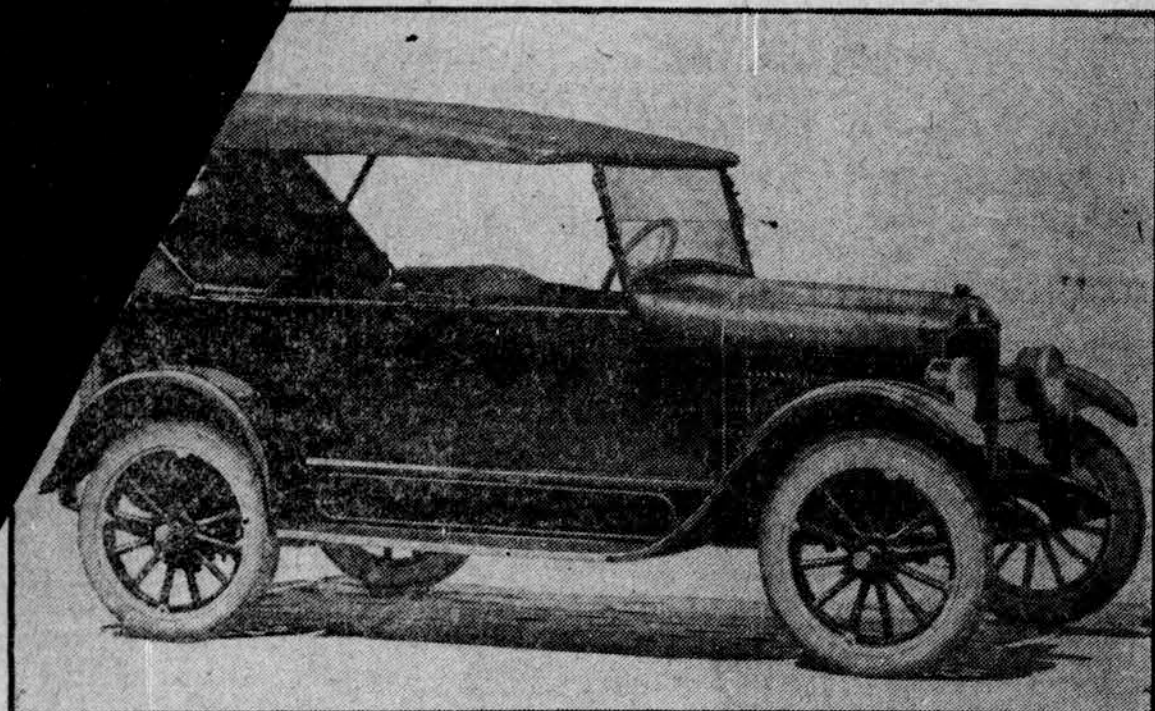
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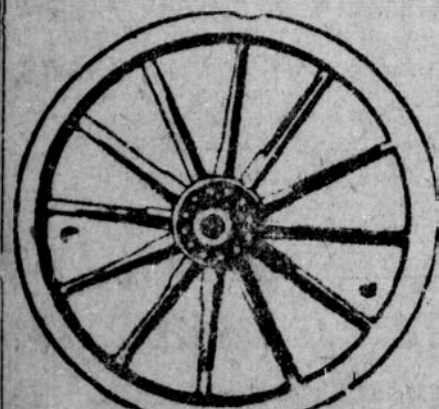
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